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Milk-Maid

Artist: R. S. Mulgaokar.

By Pearl Buck

HOW AMERICA GOVERNS ITSELF

(See Page 3)

Short Story

'Fishy'

A Problem In Arithmetic

By Jane Sturdy

"I hope", says The Husband, waving the magazine at me "that you've read this article by Tantalus."

"We needn't start all that again."

"All what? You don't know what I'm talking about."

"You're talking about Tantalus. And you know quite well I always skip the bit of him you read. I never know the area of his study floor or how many risers in an escalator, or when the two bicycles drew level. And I never shall."

"Obviously you don't know what I'm talking about. I was referring to this article, 'Joy through Arithmetic.'"

"Joy," did you say?"

"Joy through Arithmetic."

"Impossible!"

"It was written especially for you" declares. The Husband. "Listen!.... 'The colour-blind man is unaware of the beauty denied to him. In the same way, the man ignorant of mathematics has no notion of the pleasure and fun—yes, fun—he is missing'."

"It's a pleasure I'll willingly forego."

"Ah, you see, you are one of the ignorant or unfortunate who refrain from using all their talents and so condemn themselves to live in a far duller world than they need.'

"Ignorant I undoubtedly am, but I deny that my world is dull just because I've no head for figures."

'Duller than it need be. As it says here, there is a choice between 'accepting uncritically the statements of others, and the far better method of working things out for ourselves and fitting them into a reasoned mathematical picture of the conditions in which we live.' "

"Oh, but I don't accept uncritically the statements of others. I always deduct fifty per cent from anything Mrs. Blenkinsop tells me."

"Gossip has nothing to do with mathematics. Now take this: 'The water of Windermere would supply London for 250 days If Windermere were emptied.'....."

"Oh, for goodness' sake let me read it myself," I protes, holding out my hand for the paper.

The Husband hands it over, but keeps a stern eye on me.

Oh, he has got a nice face!" I declare enthusiastically.

'Who has?"

"Why, Tantalus, Surely you looked at his photograph?

"Eh?—or, yes—get on with the article."

"'If Windermere were emptied' ... Do you suppose they'll be running the steamers on Windermere again this summer? Oh! I'd just love to be boarding a steamer at Lakeside at this minute! Wouldn't you?"

"Stick to the point," grunts The Husband, starting to scribble on the back of a used envelope.

"What are you doing?" I inquire brightly.

"A simple problem for you," he says handling over the envelope. Then he leans across and reads out what he has written.

"A fish head weighs nine pounds. Its tail weighs its head and half its body. Its body weighs its head and tail How much does the fish weigh?"

"I haven't the least idea," I answer promptly.

"Think, woman!"

I think....

"I still haven't the least idea," I insist.

"But it's obvious! A fish's head ...."

"Don't you think that plaice was dear?"

"What plaice?"

"The plaice we had at lunch, of course. It cost three and eight pence, Still, we were lucky to get plaice."

The Husband looks as though he is praying for strength.

"Concentrate! Concentrate." he implores. "The way your mind flits about is simply shocking."

"Housewives can't help their minds flitting about. It's a kind of occupational disease."

"You surprise me," murmurs The Husband.

"It's the result of a daily routine of attending to seven or eight things at once. The housewife whose mind doesn't flit is sunk. Just think of the number of things you forget when you get a meal ready."

"What we were really thinking about is why the simplest problem defeats you."

"I can count well enough to see that I don't get wrong change in shops, and I don't see that anything else is important.

"It's a matter of mind training. Now listen! A fish's head weighs nine pounds.."

"It must be quite a big fish. A halibut perhaps? I prefer halibut to plaice."

"A FISH'S HEAD WEIGHS.."

"Just a minute darling! I think I heard someone at the door.

It turns out to be The Nephew and I greet him with unwonted effusiveness. He is home on his first leave. Knowing The Nephew's Superiority Complex, we are rather curious to see what Army life is doing for him.

He talks, and we gather that he is still pretty much the same. It is while he is telling us how childishly simple were certain tests he had to undergo that The Husband retrieves the old envelope from behind the cushion where I had pushed it.

"You can do this, I suppose?" he asks.

The Nephew accepts the envelope reluctantly, and frowns at it.

"It's obvious." I start at the same time as The Husband says, It's quite simple really..."

"If you're both going to talk how on earth can I concentrate?" asks The Nephew crossly. "I'll take it outside and do it in peace." And out he goes.

We look at one another.

"Same old little ray of sunshine," I murmur.

"I'll bet he can't do it," says The Husband.

He is wrong. It takes The Nephew some little time, but when he does return he hands over the envelope with a flourish.

"Seventy-two pounds," he says. "The answer is written down there."

I grab the envelope from The Husband, who is looking frankly disappointed.

There it is, all neatly set out:

Head	9 lb.
Tail—9 lb. plus half body	27 lb.
Body—9 lb. plus 9 lb. plus half body	36 lb.
Whole fish	72 lb.

This seems to be nothing short of witchcraft.

"How ever did you do it?" I demanded, gazing at The Nephew with more respect than I have ever felt for him before.

"It's simple," he answers loftily. "By the way, Mother says if you're going down to the village tomorrow, will you look in? She wants to see you. Something about a jumper pattern. I was to be sure and tell you."

He talks so quickly neither of us can get another word in. Nor does he stop until we hear the front door crashing open and there is a noise that suggests that the coalman has made a mistake and tipped our ration on to the hall mat instead of into the coal cellar.

We remain calm, experience having taught us that this minor earthquake merely heralds the arrival of the Girl From Next Door.

The sitting-room door is swung open and the Girl From Next Door puts her round, red, shining, smiling face into the room.

"'Lo!" she says to us. And to The Nephew, "You ready?"

The Nephew springs to attention, collects his cap and says hurried good byes.

"He's aking me to the pictures. Didn't he tell you?" asks The Girl From Next Door?

I ask myself if that is really why he came to see us, and marvel at the inscrutable workings of Providence. For surely, if there is anything in the world that is a match for The Nephew's youthful egotism it is the overwhelming self-assurance of The Girl From Next Door.

His farewells said, he is trying now to get her out of the house with what looks like indecent haste. But she has evidently something still to say and she pushes The Nephew to one side with a large and capable hand, and turns a friendly grin on The Husband.

"Next time you want me to do a sum for you, think up something difficult," she says. "I did that old fish problem in my pram. Ta-ta!"

And out she goes, with the scarlet-faced Nephew hot on her heels.

—("John O'London's Weekly")

Do You Know That.....

1. *Baboons are the largest and fiercest of all monkeys?*
2. *The average egg weighs O.1 of a pound?*
3. *Thirty-four of the 56 signers of the declaration of independence were lawyers?*
4. *Britain's income from foreign investments in 1938, the last "normal year" was $1,000,000,000?*
5. *From the Chinese the world has obtained silk, paper, printing, the compass, gunpowder, the peach tree, orange, lemon, tea, porcelain, chrysanthemum and soya bean?*
6. *An iron always heats more rapidly than it cools?*
7. *In ancient times it was customary for a victorious army to move over the battle-fields and as an act of mercy slit the throats of comrades whose bodies had been pierced by arrows?*
8. *The word woman comes from the old English "wife-mann", meaning the wife-half of man?*
9. *Alexandria, Egypt, was named after Alexander the Great, who founded it in 332 B.C.?*
10. *When she was six days old Mary became the queen of Scotland?*
11. *The American oil industry furnished 80 per cent of all petroleum used by the Allies in World War II?*
12. *It is estimated that one in every 250 persons is afflicted with some form of Epilepsy?*

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

Struggling author: "I can't understand it. One day I can write well, the next I can't write at all."
Understanding wife: "Why not write every other day then, dear?"

Sympathetic flag-seller: "Why do you men have to work so hard?"
NAVVY: "We're too nervous to steal, Miss."

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Exclusive Feature

How America Governs Itself

Pearl Buck

Friend of India.

Pearl Buck will be happy to hear from her readers. Any question or comment that you may have please write to Pearl Buck, c/o United Press of America, Green's Hotel, Bombay, and your letter will be forwarded to her promptly. Mrs. Buck cannot always reply personally to her many correspondents, but is interested in mail from her readers.

By Pearl Buck

It is not the methods and means that matter–it is the people behind them who make democracy failure or a success.

I have had it in mind for a long time to write on how the people of the United States govern themselves.

I might begin by asking whether we do govern ourselves and certainly I must end with asking how successful our government is for us.

My preoccupation in any country is first and last and always with the people. I am not politically-minded. For me the test of any government is not in the fineness of its theory nor in the logic of its structure. The sole test is how well it serves the people.

We Americans are not politically minded, on the whole. We are not even much interested in our own government. Farmers are engrossed in their farms, shopkeepers in their shops, and workers and employers in their peculiar problems. This is especially true during the period in which we are now living just after the war. Our country is prosperous and yet full of troubles. Strikes are everywhere and sympathy is divided. We miss the strong arm of Roosevelt, and yet perhaps it is good for us that we do not have his powerful central control. Against our inclinations we are being forced to think about our government, its adequacies and its inadequacies.

We are perhaps an unreasonable people in what we expect of our government. We demand freedom to choose whom we wish. This freedom and this choice begin in the village, the farm home, the small town, the big town, the small city, the big city. The roots of democratic government go down to very least and remotest corners of our country. When I go to vote for the one whom I wish to be the President of the United States I drive a mile up our rough country road and stop at an old stone farmhouse that stands at the cross-roads. The place is too small even to be a village. It is called the Corner. That is all it is—four corners of a crossroad. But there we all go from this immediate region to vote for who shall be the head of our nation.

Moving Experience

When I lift the old iron latch of the farmhouse door I step into what is obviously the farm living-room, but for this day it is changed into a voting place. The furniture has been taken out, except for a rough table, around which sit representatives from the political parties. Since we have only two really influential parties, these are the Republicans and the Democrats. I put the Republicans first only because ours is predominently a Republican district. Republicans traditionally are supposed to be conservative and Democratics liberal. This varies however with the region. No one could be more conservative than the Democrats of our South. I belong to no party and vote independently for the man I think is best, whatever his party.

At the back of the room are two booths, tiny cells, hung with curtains. Here I vote, hidden behind the curtain, so no one can see the names I check. It is really a secret ballot. This is the procedure. When I enter the room I give my name as a registered voter. A printed list of the candidates for all national offices and local is then handed to me. With this I retire behind the curtain. I check the names of the men in whom I have the most hope, fold the paper, push aside the curtain and drop the folder paper into the slot of a big locked box. Since my name is not attached to this paper, no one knows how I vote.

The sharp eyes of all the party representatives watch each voter to see that all is done in order. When the votes are in, within a given period of time, the box is opened in the presence of the representatives of the people's parties, and the votes are counted and reported.

It is a moving experience, this voting every four years for the men who makes up our government. I linger a while by the side of the road, watching the people who come to vote, young men and young women, anyone over twenty-one years of age, old men and their wives, farmers and countryfolk whose homes are about here. To vote everyone must of course return to his home region, if possible. During the war special permission was given for the soldiers to vote by mail, and like arrangements are made for those who must live outside their own region. But by and large the law is for people to vote where they have their residence. Although I live in the country, I know that in the cities it is just as moving a sight to which the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the people of all colours and kinds come in to vote for their government. At these times I feel sure that we are a self-governing people and that democracy works.

Restrictions On Negroes

But I would be very blind if I did not know that our democracy does not work perfectly. In certain of the Southern states, for example, where there are many more Negroes than whites, there are restrictive laws against the Negroes. True, they are not so expressed. The restriction is that anyone coming to vote must pay the State a poll tax. This means that the poorest people will not vote, since they cannot afford to pay the tax, and the poorest people are mostly the Negroes. Therefore most of the Negroes do not vote.

There is a great effort being made to remove this poll tax as unfair. But the Southern white people are genuinely frightened lest the great majority of Negroes who are in the main still shamefully uneducated should gain control of the states in which poll tax is now a restrictive measure. These white people imagine a government where not only the officers are Negroes, but also wherein bad white men might use the ignorant Negro as a means of seizing power. It is an evil situation, truly, and it has come about out of other evils.

Had the Negro been given an equal opportunity with other people, when he was freed after the Civil War of 1860-1864, he would today have been ready to assume his place as an official, where he elected by the people. It will not be enough for us merely to remove the poll tax in the Southern States. We must provide adequate schools for the Negroes and equal opportunities for his advancement. This will be a benefit to the white people, too, for as things now are, while segregation prevails, States are put to the absurdity of double expense for white school and coloured schools and neither is as good as it should be.

You can see that if a democratic government is to function well, it has to be based on democratic attitudes and practices among the people. You will find this to be true in your own country as you establish a new government. In India the caste system will be a great handicap to democracy and so will the rich man and the prince. In Japan the militarist-minded and the empire-minded will be handicaps, and so, too, will be man's attitude toward women.

States Vs. Centre

In China the feudal-minded will prove a handicap, and so will the remote intellectual, and so, too, will the tradition that an official is beyond the law. Each people has its own undemocratic practices to be corrected before a democratic government can really function well and for the benefit of all. Here in the United States certainly our most undemocratic practices centre about the Negro, and here too centres our keenest struggle for equality, a strugle in which many white people are on the side of the Negro, believing as we do, that none of us are sure of democracy until all are sure of it.

Our country is, as you know, divided into States. Our States are all politically equal to one another, and so carefully has this been provided for constitutionally, that there is no longer any rivalry between the States. We live at peace with one another. But there is a good deal of strife between the State and the Federal Government. Each State has its own governor, and its own legislative bodies. These function only within the State for the people, and although the people are subject to the Federal Government, they are not wholly so. The dissension, or discussion, is always on this point. Our people are divided, among other ways, into two groups, one believing that the Federal Government should have more power, and the other believing that the rights of the States should be kept very clear and strong. In its way it is the same struggle that is most profound in the whole world today, between the individualist and the centralist.

Generally speaking, and there can be no other way of speaking because of the variations from time to time, I might say that the great task of the Federal Government is to be responsible for the administering of the Constitution upon which all our States have agreed. This Constitution contains the basic rights of our citizens. It is imperfectly administered, however, as it is in the case of Negro citizens, because Southern States interfere through their own laws of segregation and citizens deny the rights by their practices of discrimination.

The Federal government does not seem to be able to control this matter. The reason for it is that our Federal Government is made up of representatives from States and localities in which the citizens are not willing to have equality for Negroes and coloured peoples and their representatives dare not press the matter for fear they will lose their seats in the Federal Government, when another election comes around. Therefore it may be said that our democracy still rests solidly on the people, is strong where they are strong and weak where they are weak.

Federal Government

Our Federal Government is also responsible for foreign affairs. In this it has almost complete freedom, for our people, I grieve to say, are not much interested in other nations, are not well informed about them, and usually have no opinions with which to correct those whom they send to Washington.

The Federal Government is also responsible for all interstate business, such as mails, freight and express. It is responsible for the safety of the nation, for the army and navy and airforce and secret intelligence. In time of war its powers become very great, even absolute, and yet it is still fundamentally dependent upon the people. It is responsible for taxation in order to maintain military and civil services, including maintenance of certain national lands, usually forests and parks. The Supreme Court is appointed by the head of the Federal Government.

State Governments are responsible for education, high-ways forests, control of business in the area of the State, for militia or state police, for qualifications for voting, for marriage laws, State courts, and all such institutions as have to do with welfare of the people of the State and their peculiar requirements. States are themselves divided into counties, and counties are divided into townships and municipalities, and each of these has its small officials responsible for fire protection, police, water supply, the ordinary services for health and daily life. The State collects taxes for its services and local governments for local taxes.

The average American citizen is well taxed for all he gets. He pays Federal tax, usually a State tax, and certainly a local tax. He is charged separately a school tax for the maintenance of the public school system whether he has children or not. Beside his other taxes, he is often charged extra taxes on what he buys—his gasoline, for example, is taxed for the highways, his small luxuries, such as tobacco and wine are taxed, his wife pays a high tax on her fur coat or jewellery, and so it goes. But it is true that the richer he is, the higher is his rate of tax by Federal and State Governments, and it is true that the lowest incomes, less than five hundred dollars a year, are not taxed at all.

Creature Of Moment

Do we Americans govern ourselves? I should say we do, and have only ourselves to blame if we do not. Our own indifference toward government, our dislike for politics, our anxiety to be let alone and our longing for freedom to live our own lives result in a tendency to go to election—or not go as often as we should—and then forget to watch the men we elect. We have the techniques and the means and also the power to elect and thereafter to control our government officials. Actually too oft-

(Continued on Page 6)

MY LIFE IN MOSCOW

By Shaukat Usmani

Moscow is a city which attracts. Once a man sees it, the only desire he has is to settle down there. The Bhaya population of Bombay, although sleeping on foot-paths and pavements, does not like to leave that city. This is not the case with Calcutta. It does not attract. But Moscow is different. It attracts people. So my going to Tashkent after finishing studies in Moscow was not very pleasant. An added reason was the summer climate of Tashkent. It is one of the hottest places on earth.

I fell ill at Tashkent and under medical advice I had to leave the city in the company of another Indian student from the Hindusky Kurs (Indian Corps) who was also ailing. We were bound for Sevastopole. The train was provided with an ambulance.

In fact, from one end to the other it was a hospital train. There were plenty of provisions, and fresh food was served at each meal. The train had its own kitchen and the staff was perfect. It was a health resort on wheels. The patients had every thing to while away their time. The Russian people are very fond of chess and even sick people regaled themselves with it.

I was against the low speed of the train. It was irritating, and in protest I got down at Samara. I left the other Indian in the van. I did not desert a very good comrade since this Indian later turned an approver in the Second Tashkent Conspiracy Case at Peshawar in which many of the comrades from Moscow like Mian Akbar Shah Khattak and others were sentenced to a maximum sentence of two years with hard labour.

Hungry Samara

Samara, now Kujbishev, a beautiful town wore a very tired aspect. It was experiencing the worst famine in history. The city is very grand. In the middle of the town there is an imposing cathedral. Volga Mat (Volga Mother) moves slowly and sometimes violently by the side of the town. The big span of Volga often reminds one of Benares, Allahabad or Hooghly near Calcutta. Big steamers with cargo and rafts of wood go from here to the Caspian. It is more accurate to say they pass Kujbyshev.

There was a Conference in progress in the Party hall of Samara regarding food situation. Siberia had surplus wheat but there was the transport difficulty as War and Revolution had disorganised the entire transport system of this vast sub-continent. There was dearth of railway engines.

The world bourgeoisie which could not defeat the Revolution with military intervention and blockade thought it could very easily defeat it by another method. Food was kept away from Soviet Union for a long time. Appeals for rescuing the famine victims was ignord for a considerably long time, though the Soviet Union had declared a famine as early as 1921. But no one cared. Before the American Famine Relief Commission came, much harm had already been done.

It was, thus, a starving Samara that I saw and yet the hospitality of the people was amazing. A petty tea shop-keeper invited me to his home and served me with the best food Samara could give.

I had got down at Samara with the plan of getting a Skurri Pois (Fast Train) to Sevastopole and other Crimean towns. But to my astonishment I found that a Skurri Pois could be secured only from Moscow. Therefore I reached Moscow one morning. It was hopelessly hot here though Samara was worse in this respect. June in Moscow is a very oppressive month sometimes. People perspired and cold drinks were rare in Moscow of those days.

Gay Moscow

Moscow was gay at the time. It was in a holiday mood. The Third Congress of the Third International was being held. Delegates from all countries were flocking. I was invited to be a delegate but seeing the hopeless condition of the Indian "Delegation" from Europe I got disgusted and preferred the cosy sanitorium of Sevastopole to this quarrel-ridden den. The only person to whom the quarrels did not matter was one Shah who habnobbed with all the Indians and Russians. This man was a suspect in the Cawnpore Case. It is said he was shot in Moscow when the Meerut Case was on.

Indians from all parts of the world had assembled here to take part in the Comintern Congress. To seek aid for our country, such luminaries as V. Chattopadhyaya, Miss Agnes Smedley, and Khan Kheni, the most brilliant of the lot who is now in Mexico as a professor in a University, had rallied round Maulana Abdur Rab. The Maulana had received a new "consignment"—a set of new allies from Paris, London, Berlin and from many other places on God's own earth. They began bothering Roy, Trotsky and Lenin and other comrades connected with the Comintern.

Indians fall out at critical moments in history. They fell out when Alexander attacked India. Poor helpless Porus was left alone to defend his land. Prithviraj the valiant hero of the days was left severely alone to fight the Ghouries (the hordes with Mohd Ghori). The net result of all this was defeat. Internecine quarrels have always been to the disavantage of Indians. This is what happened at Moscow. The Soviet aid or the Comitern aid amounting to several hundred million roubles assigned for Indian work was withheld and dropped permanently from the secret agenda.

Villages Of Crimea

The third Congress of the Comintern began and I started my journey to Crimea. Passing through the rich wheat fields of Ukraine and enjoying the sceneries of the picturesque land, I came to Sevastopole, entering Crimea at the bottle-neck of Perekop. What India lacks and the USSR abounds in are the clusters of beautiful villages, with small but artistic churches with their steeples rising above tiny buildings. In Ukraine, in finer weather, one sees from the running trains the colourful pinnacles and spires of the churches rising against a silhoutte formed by the Steppes. In Crimea one sees both minarets and church pinnacles as the bulk of the population is Turko-Tartary. Passing the colourful city of Simferople, one comes to Sevastopole—the train running parallel with the lagoon on which Sevastopole is built. It is a city of sailors, patients, Turks, Tartars and Greeks. Russians form a small minority.

Less than a year ago Sevastopole was in the hands of General Wrangle and his hordes. The General had devastated a large part of the city yet the Russian workers are very quick to repair their losses. Here and there one often came across a shelled building with the remnants of its past glory.

The Opera-like building of the Sevastopole Clinic faces the Sea and stands on the handsome boulevarde which runs all round the littoral of the Lagoon. Specialists of a high calibre are assemled here. Several of them join in diagnosing a patient. There is no room for likes and dislikes of Doctors.

The beach in Madras is famous, so is the sea-side boulevarde of Sevastopole. The only difference between the two is that Madras beach has very little seating accommodation except on sand but Sevastopole is quite modern in providing a park and plenty of seating accommodation. The scenic beauty round about Sevastopole is delightful. Hills sloping into the lagoon, the lagoon jutting out of the sea into the hills, mosques and churches on the heights of the hills are all attractive. I have seen few places like this in Eastern Europe or anywhere in Central Asia (which according to me stretches from Iran down to Assam and Bengal).

Trip To Balaklava

Having lived about four weeks in Sevastopole Sanitorium I found that I was not improving. The Darshanwal (Electric) treatment at the Clinic did not cure me. The next step was to send a patient to Balaklava Sanitoria. So I was sent there. Balakalava is famous for its Batteries. This was the place where British armies were routed during the Crimean War. They had no equipment for the blizzards of the Crimean winter, which is as severe as anywhere in southern Russia. Siberian winds rush across the peninsula and the tiny hills of the Crimean Ranges do not provide sufficient protection against these winds.

Balaklava is not very far from the port we have just described. As a matter of fact it is a grape-producing area for the Sevastopole market, hardly fifteen or twenty miles away. Balaklava grapes are round and big. They are white and black but not long like the Reesh-i-Baba of Shiraz. There are plenty of cherries, almonds and walnuts.

Oriental University Opens

Leaving Balaklava the gay tiny village, I came to Sevastopole on my way to Moscow. It was August. The University at Moscow had been inaugurated. This was the famous KUTV, the Oriental University later known as Stalin University. The University was the result of genuine efforts on the part of the leaders of the Revolution. It was founded immediately after the session of the Third Congress of the Cominterns. There was a plan to teach the Chinese, Indonesians and Indians as also the people of other Eastern countries, the methods of Revolution, and the history of the Russian Revolution. Marxism, philosophy, world affairs and the practical side of the labour movement, were some of the various subjects taught in English, Persian, Turkish and Chinese etc. The University did not depend on permanent teachers. I think Stalin, Tom Bell, and many other experts came and gave lessons.

The bulk of the students in the beginning consisted mainly of Indians and Chinese and few Indonesians like Mosa and Dr. Hatta Later on, Turkestanians and some Persians also joined. These Chinese and Indonesians went after passing their examinations and became the leaders of the revolution. The Indians returned home and were picked up for prison life, some of them have spent as many as sixteen years in Indian jails. The contingent of the Hindusky Kurs (Indian Corps) in Tashkent took to political life with the same aptitude as they had taken to military life. Aviation was replaced by politics, rifles by books. After all, revolutionaries regard books as more potential than weapons. These weapons are weapons which can be retained in brains and spread throughout their country among the masses. The marvellous efforts of the Chinese Communists during the revolution or rather the fight for independence during the last half of the second decade of the twenties is well known in history. It was the native bourgeois which gave up the fight and not the Communists. They continued the fight all through the period and they fought better than the other elements against Japanese aggression.

The Indian Communists languished in jails and could not put into practice very much of what they had learnt at Tashkent and Moscow. Moreover the Trade Union side of the work was more stressed by the Communists. Moscow methods were watered down to nothingness. This explains the lack of progress of the movement in India.

After attending the famous Kutv University of Moscow and learning the principles of Communism directly from Stalin, Tom Bell and others who lectured at the University, the first batch of Indian Communists returned to their home country in the twenties, only to languish in prisons.

Why they ultimately failed to apply Moscow methods to India is explained by the author who toured Russia extensively during the post-Revolution years.

Little Mary was heartbroken when her pet canary died, and to pacify her, father gave her a cigar box for a coffin, and assisted in burying the box in the garden.

"Dad," whispered Mary after the funeral, "will my dear little birdie go to Heaven?"

"I expect so," replied her father. "Why?"

"I was only thinking," murmured the youngster, "how cross St. Peter will be when he opens the box and finds it isn't cigars."

*

"Did your grandfather live to a green old age?"

"I should say so! He was swindled three times after he was seventy."

Bridge Notes

Winning Contract

By Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey.

Bridge players are human and although their bids and plays and passes (particularly their passes) are supposed to be made with no more expression than automatons, it just doesn't happen that way. It is frequently impossible for mere diagram of the bidding to tell what actually transpired.

Thus in this deal, North's four spade bid caused a brief hesitation by East. Of course, West didn't need any hesitation to give him a sound penalty double—but when the bidding got back to East, he considered for a while before he passed.

That was all South needed to persuade him that a redouble would be a good psychological investment. In the first place, with two aces he didn't expect his partner to be set more than a trick at most. And, while he didn't actually expect to make four spades, there was that tell-tale huddle from East to hint that a little more urging might produce a take-out.

Well, West couldn't very well vary his call over the redouble by saying (as some do) "Content". He passed as quickly as possible—and with a confidence he was far from feeling. Not that he doubted his ability to beat four spades—he had an awful feeling he'd never get the chance.

P.S.: The five diamond contract went down 500 points; with a club lead four spades, redoubled, could be set 600.

East-West vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ Q 10 9 8 7 6 5 4
♡ Q 2
◇ 3
♣ 7 4

WEST
♠ A K 2
♡ K J 8 4 3
◇ K
♣ K Q 6 5

EAST
♠ J
♡ 9 6
◇ A J 8 7 5 4 2
♣ J 10 9

SOUTH
♠ 3
♡ A 10 7 5
◇ Q 10 9 6
♣ A 8 3 2

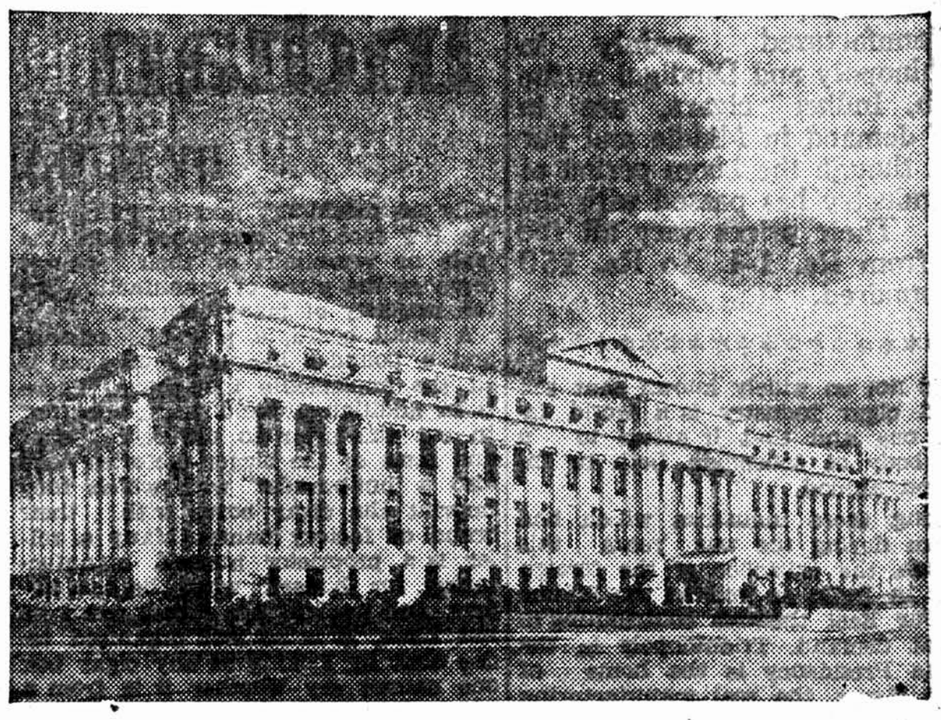
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
4♠	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Redbl.	Pass
Pass	5◇	Dbl.	All Pass

A New Republic Is Born!

July 4, 1946, ushers in a new era for the Philippines, for on this day in keeping with the United States pledge, the Islands become a sovereign republic. The date was set more than ten years ago in the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934, and World War Two has not been allowed to delay independence.

From the beginning five decades ago, the United States extended control over the islands after the Spanish-American War in 1898, independence was set as the goal by both the Republican and Democratic parties in the United States. Beginning with the Organic Act passed by the U. S. Congress in 1902, which provided for a general election and a bicameral legislature, Congress further extended the Filipinos' governmental powers under the Jons Act in 1916, and



The Legislative buildnig at Manila stands as a massive symbol of the growing strength of the Philippine Islands.

Philippines Will Be Free Next Thursday

in 1935 under the Tydings-McDuffie Act passed a year earlier, the Philippine Commonwealth was set up in preparation for complete independence in 1946.

The Philippine Islands cover an area in the Western Pacific a little smaller than the British Isles—4,000 square miles. Although they comprise more than 7,000 islands, only 2,773 have names and only 462 have an area of one square mile or more. The northernmost island is 65 miles from Formosa and the southernmost 30 miles from Borneo. By occupying these islands the Japanese attempted to set up a defensive wall protecting the whole east coast of Asia.

The Philippines are mountainous and in the larger islands the ranges, volcanic in origin, are continuous and reach a height of 10,000 feet. Large rivers are few, small streams many.

The 1939 census gave the population of the Philippines as 16 million, with Filipinos numbering 15,800,000. Of the foreign population the Chinese led with 117,000. There are 43 ethnographic groups, speaking 87 languages and dialects.

Education in the Philippines is free, secular and co-educational. In 1941 there were 12,000 public schools and 439 private schools and colleges. The population is 48 per cent literate on the basis of Tagalog, which is the national language, and English.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

The Philippines are primarily agricultural, though little more than 12 per cent of their area, half of which is wooded, is cultivated. Eighty per cent of the population depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The Islands before the war ranked fifth in the world's sugar production, have one of the world's great stands of timber and enjoy virtually a world monopoly of hemp.

More than three years of Japanese occupation, pillaging and destruction have changed economic conditions in the Isladns. The acreage of rice had to be drastically reduced owing to the loss of 40 per cent of the 'carabaos', the sturdy water buffalo, without which rice cultivation is almost impossible. The great export industries—sugar, copra, abaca and tobacco—which were the Philippines' most important pre-war sources of revenue, were badly damaged.

In April, 1946, two major steps were taken by the United States to bolster the Philippines in their acquisition of independence on July 4. They are the enactment of the Philippines Rehabilitation Act and the Bell Trade Act. These bills take cognizance of the double task of guiding the Philippine economy towards the self-sufficiency of a sovereign people—formidable enough under normal conditions—and rehabilitation.

The Philippine Rehabilitation Act provides for compensation of 450 million dollars in war damages. Of this 330 million dollars is allocated to private property, beginning with the reconstruction of the building materials industry and elementary production facilities. The rest of the appropriation provides for the restitution of public property, such as government buildings, schools, hospitals and roads.

In addition, 30 million dollars worth of war surplus property are to be turned over to the Philippine administration. Subsidiary programmes are to be undertaken with funds allocated by the U. S. President from unexpected appropriations. Under this heading airplanes, and ships for fishing and transport will be made available.

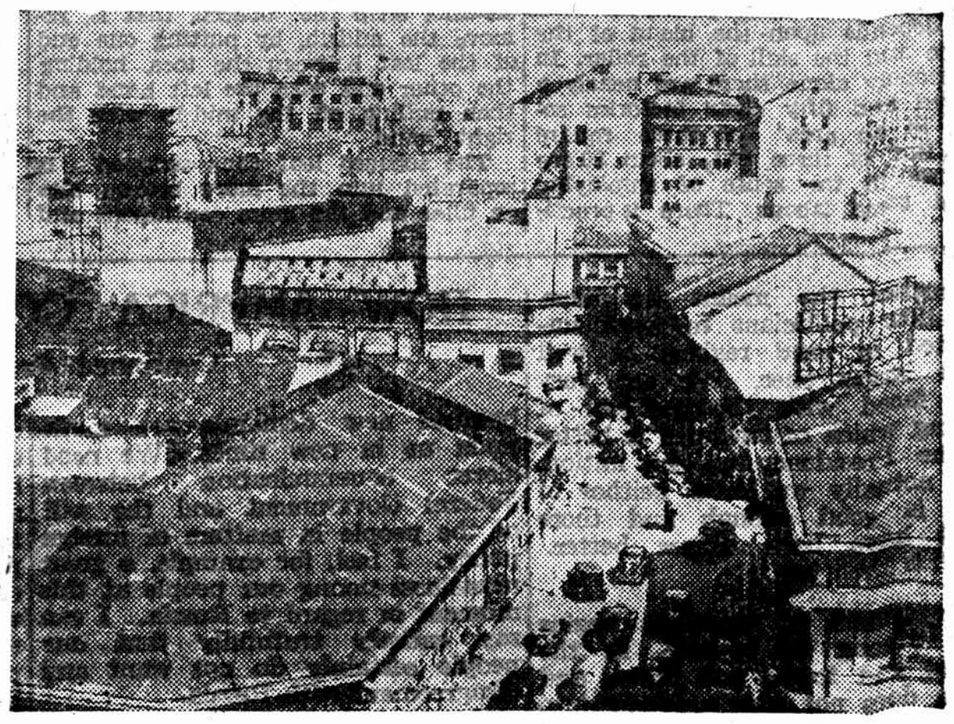
TARIFF BENEFITS PROVIDED

The restoration of the former productive facilities alone would not fully solve the economic problems of the Philippines as an independent state. The economic progress of the Islands was based to a large extent on the duty-free exchange of goods with the United States, which resulted in wages and living standards well above the Orient average.

To avoid the disruptive effects of a sudden withdrawal of tariff benefits, the Bell Trade Relations Act provides for duty-free imports of Philippine goods for eight years subject to quotas (for example, 760,000 tons of sugar, six million pounds of cordage, 200 million cigars, 6,500,000 lb. of tobacco). Tariffs would be introduced from 1954, with a levy of five per cent of the regular duty, to be increased by yearly steps of five per cent until the full duty is levied—which will not be till 1974.

As a further step in the programme to aid Philippine rehabilitation, the United States is sending an agricultural mission to the Islands to advise on actions to meet the emergency problems and on the long-range steps to be taken to raise production and consumption levels, build purchasing power and higher living standards and make order out of chaos in the nation's economy. The mission will also indicate in what manner the United States can collaborate to expedite the rehabilitation programme.

(More Pictures on P. 24)



The Escolta, main business street of Manila, capital of Philippines.

An aerial view of the old walled city in Manila. In the foreground is the Philippine Legislative Building. At the top is the Pasig River which winds through the heart of the city and flows into Manila Bay (top).

Weapons Of Tomorrow's War

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

A weird picture of the war of tomorrow—with infantrymen armed with 57-millimeter cannon instead of rifles and heavy-weapons companies armed with 105-millimeter howitzers instead of machine guns and mortars—can be drawn as a result of current research by the Army Ordnance Department with recoilless heavy weapons.

Late in the war their full effectiveness could not be tested, a few troops were furnished with what may be the most revolutionary infantry weapons of all time—57-mm. cannon weighing only 45 pounds (compared with about 3,000 pounds for similar sized artillery), and 75-mm. guns which weighed only 110 pounds.

The former, carried by one man, could be fired from the shoulder like a rifle with essentially the same accuracy. If fired a shell weighing two-and-a-half pounds about two-and-a-half miles. The 75-mm. gun could be set up on a tripod like that used for an ordinary machine gun.

Now, it is explained by ordnance officers, the same technique has been applied to heavier weapons probably reaching to the weight limit of light artillery, the 105-mm. light howitzer weighing a minimum of 3,500 pounds at present.

All details still are covered by security regulations, but it was intimated that much research has been done to make these weapons automatic and still further to reduce weights with new materials to the point where a cannon may weigh little more than a rifle.

The effectiveness of infantry always has been measured in terms of fire power. Even the 57-mm. cannon, a crude beginning, gives a regiment of doughboys all the fire power of a regiment of light artillery. With the newer weapons this may be increased still further. That is, fire power at one step, has been increased manyfold.

Also, it is pointed out by ordnance experts, with the new guns, shells fired by doughboys can be equipped with proximity fuses. When these first were introduced during the battle of the Bulge a year ago last Christmas, they nearly doubled the fire power of batteries and were one of the greatest factors in breaking the back of German resistance.

Recoilless artillery has been an ideal ever since the early days of the first world war. It is based on the principle of balancing the recoil caused by the projectile with the recoil in an opposite direction of gases arising from the combustion of the powder.—NANA.

It was all rather tragic. In anticipation of demobilization the A. T. S. girl was studying first-aid, and in the course of her studies reached the resuscitation stage.

One evening, in a street not far from the camp, she saw a man sprawled face downwards on the road. She hastened to help him, and started her resuscitation routine.

Presently the man stirred and looked up.

"Lady", he growled, "I don't know what on earth you're up to, but I wish you'd stop tickling me. I'm holding a lantern for a fellow who's working down this manhole."

Indian Cigar Industry

BY N. DAMODARAN

Manufactured mainly in Trichinopoly and Dindigul in the South, Indian cigars, are in good demand in Middle and Far East, though the boom period of the industry has passed with the war. Their prices vary all the way from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 150 per hundred.

It is not so widely known that the Indian cigar industry is a world famous one and that it caters to a large body of consumers both in India and abroad.

Among those industries which had a boom during the war years this was one, the existence of the foreign troops in India as well as the Middle and Far East theatres contributing to a great demand. Trichinopoly in the Madras Presidency is the home of Indian cigars, the real manufacturing area thereof being called Woriur. The other important place is Dindigul, about 60 miles off Trichinopoly.

In pre-war times the Trichinopoly cigar manufacturers used to supply a very large quantity of cigars both for inland and also for destinations in Egypt, United Kingdom, Aden, South Africa Cyprus, Singapore and other places. In those days imported foreign cigars with Sumatra and Java tobacco were also available in the Indian market. The war cut off the foreign imports and the requirements of the forces caused a great boom in the industry.

The average consumption of cigars in India was nearly half a million a month, while on the average two lakhs of cigars were being exported out of India a month. There was really a greater demand from foreign countries, but the Export Trade Control restrictions acted as a bar. With the end of the war there has been a marked fall in inland consumption while demand from foreign countries have increased. One curious feature is that though mainly manufactured in Trichinopoly and Dindigul in South India the important markets are Upper and North India.

Mainly A Cottage Industry

The cigar industry is mainly a cottage industry and the quality of the cigar depends upon the blend of the tobacco and the skill of the roller. In Trichinopoly alone there are nearly a hundred and fifty cigar factories so-called in an area of three square miles. But, of these, only about 30 are factories, in the sense of employing at least some labour. There is practically no machinery and excepting for the few factories mentioned above, the pials or verandahs of their houses serve as the place of manufacture for the majority of manufacturers.

A small board, a pair of scissors and a pounder like piece of wood is all the implements they have. There is in addition a hand worked 'cutter' to cut the cigar to different sizes and some of the bigger factories have also a 'hot-brander' with which they imprint the cigar boxes with their brand or factory names. Many a roller is a proprietor himself, manufacturing for himself when he has orders, and working for others when he has none. It is so well organised today that by looking at any cigar box one cannot say whether it is from a big factory or a small one man factory. In Woriur every nook and corner contains one cigar factory, at least.

Process Of Manufacture.

The cigar is made up of three parts, namely the filler, the binder and the wrapper. The filler is the perfectly dry burning portion inside the cigar, the binder is the inside wrapper binding this filler tobacco and the wrapper is the final outer covering that wraps the whole thing and presents the glistening appearance outside.

The tobacco used for the filler and the binder is the local country tobacco grown in Trichinopoly and Madura Districts itself, called Karur and Dindigul tobaccos. The wrapper tobacco used in pre-war days were the imported foreign Sumatra, Java or Manila varieties. With the shutting off of these markets the Indian breeds of these foreign ones, grown widely in Rangpur District in Bengal have taken their place and all manufacturers to-day use this tobacco only as wrapper.

The manufacture process is as follows:—The country tobacco required for manufacture is dipped in water containing jaggery the previous night and kept rolled up in a gunny. Next morning the rollers or their boy assistants strip the tobacco, that is, remove the midrib, by putting one end of the leaf between the toes, holding the other end with the left hand and then pulling off the midrib with the right hand.

The tobacco leaf thus stripped is separated into the more broken bits as filler and the more continuous and unbroken bits are kept to be used as binder. The filler portion is allowed to dry fully in the sun, while the binder tobacco is dried in the shade only. Next the roller rolls the filler into shape according to the variety he is manufacturing and binds it down with the binder. These roller shaped things are then placed in a mould and pressed to give a uniformity of shape. These are now the 'inner cigars.'

In the morning of the day of the above operations the wrapper tobacco required for manufacture is wetted in ordinary water and stripped. It is not dried, but is merely rolled into a roller called 'Pandu' in Tamil.

The 'inner cigars' are now taken out and then the wrapper is put on, the wrapper being cut to shape with scissors. One of the ends is thus closed and gummed off neatly and the cigar is now complete. They will be wet due to the moistness of the wrapper. These are placed in the moulds to give uniform shape and to dry. After it dries, it is taken out and the open end is neatly cut in the machine, the cigar itself being thus cut into the proper 4", 4½" or any other size.

Packing And Fancy Names

That is how a simple cigar is born, but before it leaves the factory the changes are many. There are nearly sixty shapes and sizes of cigars which are known to the smokers and dealers by as many as 1,000 or more fancy brand names like Churchill Special, Lady Love, Stalin, Corona, Five Minutes, Whiffs and so on. The cigar is given a beautiful paper ring —in the costlier varieties—indicating its brand name. It is also sometimes wrapped in cellophane paper, ail paper, gold paper, or silver paper with some fancy brand names or company names artistically printed thereon. The value of the cigar depends very much upon this fancy packing, and fancy names and the whimsical tastes of the consumers. The packings adopted are so grand in all cases that by looking at a box the manufactory cannot be guessed as big or small.

Fancy names of brands are not the only novelty. Many fancy company names are also adopted by one and the same individual to cope with competitive business.

The cigar boxes are packed in neat looking fancy boxes made out of red cedar wood obtained from Malabar on the West Coast. This box-making industry has also greatly grown in Trichinopoly during the war.

There is an amount of division of labour in the industry even to-day. There are those who supply country filler tobacco, others who supply the Rangpur wrapper tobacco, others who do the rolling, others who supply rings and labels, others who supply cigar boxes and yet others who supply packing material. And for doing the correspondence work there are clerks who work for a number factories, for most of the Proprietors are illiterate.

Varying Prices

The costliest cigar is about Rs. 150 a 100, which works out to Rs. 1/8 a cigar and the cheapest is about Rs. 1/4 a 100, like Five Minutes or Morning Whiffs. At present the tobacco used in cigar manufacture pays 3 annas excise duty per lb. and an ad valorem duty ranging between 4 annas a 100 and Rs. 12 a 100, the tax free being those costing below 12 annas a 100, the highest duty of Rs. 12 being on those costing Rs. 30 a 100. The more popular costly variety sold in the market costs between Rs. 35 and 45 per without excise duty.

The cigar industry in Trichinopoly employs nearly 1,400 workers, and in Dindigul about 350 workers. The wages are on the piece work basis, the unit being per 1,000 cigars of a particular variety. The lowest wage is Rs. 1-4-0 per 1,000 pieces in the case of Five Minute cigars, and the highest Rs. 6 per 1,000 pieces of Cortado cigars. To-day they are paid, in addition, cent per cent dearness allowance. The average outturn of a worker would vary from 200 to 500 cigars a day according to the type he makes.

As has been said earlier the end of the war has been a severe blow to the Indian cigar industry. The large demand of the armed forces is no longer there and the other customers are neither too large nor so well-off to pay high and fancy prices. On the top of these is the danger of the foreign imported cigars coming to India in large quantities. There has been nearly 20 per cent fall in consumption during the past few months of the current year and the outlook for the future is rather dark indeed.

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HOW AMERICA GOVERNS ITSELF

(Continued From Page 3)

we neglect the means we have and allow politicians to work unmolested in local regions as well as in larger ones. We are very often faced with the problem of deciding which of two men is better for the Presidency of the nation, when actually we know neither of them is good enough and there would have been others better. But it is then too late.

Our system ot elections begins really among the people, in the villages and towns and cities, and a man does not step suddenly into the presidency. He has passed through a long period of preparation in local offices before he reaches the position of candidacy for the highest office. Were we observant they could check him at any point. That we do not do so often enough is because of our selfabsorption and disinclination to take life seriously, and our general inability to see very far ahead. The average American is very much a creature of the moment. We are not a philosophical people, and we are not much interested either in our ancestors or our descendants. We are interested primarily in ourselves and our own generation.

This is of course unfortunate and must be mended if we hope to persist as a great nation. The explanation of it is that our history has been extraordinary not only in its brevity but in its development. The day has been all we could deal with—we have not had time for tomorrow.

Our system of government is, however, something of which we can be proud. It is in the hands of the people, and we have only ourselves to blame if it does not function well. There are places where it needs to be improved, because new demands are made upon us in new times. We need closer communication between Federal Government and the will of the people in matters of foreign policy. I feel, for example, a great uneasiness among our people at this moment in regard to Russia. I can say entirely truthfully that our people certainly do not want any disagreement with Russia.

We want to maintain our own ways, and allow Russia to have hers. We do not believe that these are incompatible. But our governments seem to be quarrelling with one another and friction is rising which disturbs us deeply. We do not know how to prevent it or heal it because we do not fully understand how it rises or why. We have a feeling that we are being pushed to some point which we dread and that out of this compulsion we may be led unawares to a new war. Therefore all our wish is to avoid this point.

Dangers Of Democracy

In any democracy the danger is that the people do not keep their hold upon the government which they have elected to serve them. It should never be forgotten that in a democracy the government is the servant and not the master. If the government forgets, the people must remind it. But the people, too, must behave as masters, with dignity and insistence on mutual justice, remembering that private dissensions and prejudices feed into the hands of government officials and make their power too strong.

When our democracy fails, I can easily see that it is not the fault of democracy and its ideas, but it is the fault of the individuals among us who are too ignorant or too weak or too corrupt to practise privately what the government is supposed to perform publicly. In a democrastic country the government is never better than the people, and is usually worse, because good people hesitate to use force, while evil ones do not. Good people love peace, perhaps, too well.

Good people—the world is full of them. Most people are good. They ask very little in any country, enough food to live, shelter and little opportunity—and peace. I look out of my window, as I write this, and I see the good people on the land. A farmer is ploughing a field, his tractor dragging the plow over the earth. A boy drives the cows back from the meadow, because it is time for the evening milking. Here in my own garden the old gardener examines the rows of vegetables, showing green after the rain we have just had.

This morning I went to the dentist who lives in the village, and had a tooth mended. I passed the village doctor, and he told me that the wife of our stone mason had just died, a young woman still, leaving three children. The man was laying a small terrace for me, and he will mourn for a day or two and then come back and his eldest daughter will try to take the mother's place and life will go on. They are all good people, and they could be in any country, although they happen to be Americans. They are quite able to govern themselves anywhere, if they are allowed peace. It is not the methods and means that matter—it is the people behind them who make democracy a failure or a success.

Electric Blanket Regulates Warmth

By Joe R. Mills

An electrically heated blanket under which you may sleep in a constant, dialed-in sub-tropical climate, operates with a small bedside control containing three electronic tubes which automatically regulate the amount of warmth, in the blanket.

A flexible wire consisting of two parallel conductors runs throughout the interior of the blanket to provide an even distribution of warmth over the entire sleeping area.

One of its two conductors serves as a warming element, while the other, known as a "feeler" wire, actually governs the degree of warmth at all times the blanket is in use. When the dial on the control is set at, say 78 degrees the "feeler" wire becomes subject to change when this temperature has been attained and sends impulses, or hundreds of electrons to the control which automatically reduces the warmth flowing into the blanket.

When the blanket's temperature falls no more than one degree below that set on the dial, the "feeler" wire again sends electronic impulses to the control which automatically resumes the flow of warmth through the blanket. This action takes place constantly through the night and keeps the blanket's warmth at the temperature set by the user.

Among advantages cited for the new electronic blanket are: convenience; prewarming the bed; less weight; only one needed on a bed; does away with "clammy" beds in damp weather; eliminates cold spots in the bed; makes possible more complete relaxation; permits the wearing of sheerest night clothing throughout the winter and makes it unnecessary to search for bed coverings when temperature drops suddenly in the middle of the night.—(NANA).

INDIA IS MOVING TOWARDS FREEDOM

By Louis Fischer

The author, who is back in India with the American Food Mission feels confident that India will soon enter the family of free nations. The sooner the better for India and—more so—for the world.

NEW DELHI,

It is a pleasure to be in India again.

My attachment to the cause of Indian independence has grown rather than diminished since my last visit to India in 1942, because I am convinced that while India's freedom is just as important to India, it is more important to the world. The sick world needs the tonic of Indian liberation.

I arrived in India with the American Food Mission. I am not a member of the Mission. The Mission was sponsored by the Indian Emergency Famine Committee of which Pearl Buck is Chairman and of which Sumner Welles, Donald Nelson, Marshal Field and others, including myself, are members. The Mission will devote itself to a study of the emergency food situation In India.

I expect to devote myself to a study of the political situation and social and economic situations in India. I may join the Mission in some of its travels but again merely as a companion and well-wisher and not as a member. It consists of friends of India. It did not come here to look coldly at Indian sufferings. It came to help alleviate them.

Startling Impact

We flew from New York to Karachi and to New Delhi. Karachi is expanding because Sind's dry earth drinks more water. East of Jodhpur, however, the farming area seemed more prosperous. We flew low enough to note the pains-taking care with which the peasants devote themselves to their arduous tasks and how well they plowed their fields.

But when the great aggregate of buildings, which is New Delhi, shot up suddenly out of the flat-ness, one received a startling impact of power and daring. Here was a symbol and at the same time the central implement of British imperial enterprise.

From the airfield, we drove to the hotel. The moment I entered the hotel, I had an overwhelming sensation that I just could not take a much needed shave and bath, that I could not even see that my luggage was deposited in my room; I could as much as go to my room.

Mahatma Gandhi was in Delhi and my first act in India had to be an attempt to see him. So I rushed out of the lobby into a taxi and dashed to the Shri Balmik Temple in whose shadow Gandhi lived among the Untouchables.

Gandhi was speaking through a microphone to the two-thousand or more worshippers who sat below and around the platform on which he squatted, a small brown figure with a white handkerchief on his head and a white dhoti on his loins, a monumental and enigmatic figure who focussed the hopes of India and the attention of the world. I knew when I saw him that I am deeply devoted to him.

India's Good Luck

Gandhi saw immediately he stepped down from the platform.

"Ah! there you are Fischer," he said and gave me his hand. "Well," he added, "I have not become better looking since you last saw me."

"Do not dare to differ with you," I replied, "but you look remarkably well," I added. He threw his head back and laughed heartily. "But since I want to live many more years, must look better than I did," he declared.

Actually, he looked extremely well. We exchanged a few more personal sentences and laughs and then he told me he could not talk with me now because he had to see Lady Cripps who was present at the prayer meeting. He told me to come and walk with him the next morning at 5.30. I was well pleased with my visit.

Outside Gandhi's house, I met Jawaharlal Nehru. The last difficult years for India have written more sadness into his face and the rings under his eyes are bigger and darker. But when he smiles, a light spreads over his features and one understands why Indians love him.

I think of the many countries of the planet. I know of none in recent times where one great leader has a worthy successor. India is blessed with Gandhi and Nehru. She has needed and will need both.

Round Of Talks

I exchanged greetings with Miraben, wrapped in khaddar of the colour of India's brown red earth, with Krishna Menon, resplendent in white, whom I had known in London, with Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who expatiated on the mysterious character and strange political connections of the Fakir of Ipi and others.

Nehru then took me to dinner at the house of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a quiet, serious, polite and profound person. The dinner guests included Ghaffar Khan and the Asaf Alis. Here I began to ask questions about the numerous complicated phases of the long negotiations with the British Cabinet Mission.

Since then, I have had several talks with Gandhi, spent hours with Sardar Patel, enjoyed a long interview with Jawaharlal Nehru and a short one with Jinnah, conversed informally with Sir Stafford Cripps and Lady Cripps, discussed matters with Rajagopalachari, Pandit Pant, G. D. Birla, exchanged a few illuminating words with Lataf Husain, Editor of the "Dawn," and conferred in a friendly fashion with a score of Indian, British and American journalists. I have also had access to a number of documents.

A Certaint.

I am beginning to understand. I believe India is moving towards independence. There is no independence today. Perhaps it will come early in 1948. Rocks and reefs will hamper the progress towards freedom from the foreigner, but at least one can begin now to chart a clear course. The constituent Assembly will meet: it will tortuously and slowly draft the Charter of India's new life: the task may consume more than a year. At times during this long natal period hearts will sink and hopes will flag. But my few days in India have filled me with a certainty, which I did not at all have in 1942, that India will soon enter the family of free nations. The sooner the better for India and the world.

Before reaching India, I stopped for a few days in Egypt. The British are actually evacuating Cairo and Alexandria and will soon leave Egypt. Egypt will be completely free, but Egypt's freedom was gained and will therefore be enjoyed chiefly by her King and Pashas and rich exploiters.

India independent, on the other hand, is the fruit of long years of popular struggle. A peoples' movement struggled for freedom and therefore the people, if they are vigilant, will enjoy that freedom.

Louis Fischer
Welcome back to India

Freedom is a frame. Within it there must be sketched in the social and economic conditions which will make all individuals happy and free within themselves.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

INDIA'S ROUT IN FIRST TEST. BLAME THE TOSS! A SORRY SPECTACLE. AMARNATH'S HAPPIEST DAY. HARDSTAFF MAKES A RECORD. RECORDS UNBROKEN RUBBER LOST. A CYCLING CONONDRUM.

Contrary to general expectations, India lost the first Test Match against England at Lord's by the heavy margin of ten wickets. Commenting on this defeat many critics in England and India have told us that we have every reason to be proud of the achievement of our players. Before going further let us see how India fared in the earlier Tests at the same venue. In 1932 the tourists led by C. K. Nayudu were defeated by 158 runs. In 1936 the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram led this country to a rout by 9 wickets. Can anybody say now that the Great Nawab of Pataudi has brought about a better result for us?

BLAME THE TOSS!

Our skipper won the toss and elected to bat. Before he made this decision he must have been satisfied in his mind that the wicket was thoroughly satisfactory. It is no use telling us after the match that it would have been better if W. R. Hammond, England's captain, had won the toss and taken the batting first. Where is the guarantee that Hammond or his side would have done what 'Pat' and his colleagues did? The chances are that they would have adopted tactics suited to the occasion and gained their object as best as they could. So far we were lulled into the belief that we had a formidable batting combination. Every one to the last man could hold the fort courageously. Those double centuries and treble centuries hoisted on the Indian soil made our stars look like Don Badman and Jack Hobbs. Their performances in England against heavy odds gave promise of better things to come.

A SORRY SPECTACLE

But our stalwarts, Vijay Merchant, Vinoo Mankad, Amarnath, Vijay Hazare, Pataudi himself, and Gul Mahomed went down before the bowling, which was said to be below pre-war standard, like a pack of sheep. What a sorry spectacle—6 wickets down for 87 runs! Had it not been for the gallant stand put up by Rusi Modi and Abdul Hafeez two of our colts, India would not have touched even the double century mark. Valuable as their contributions were in the circumstances—57 not out and 43 respectively,—they did not improve matters very much. Young Alec Bedser, the Surray Express, celebrated his Test debut with a spectacular analysis of 29.1 overs, 11 maidens, 49 runs, 7 wickets.

AMARNATH'S HAPPIEST DAY

England had, an equally disastrous start. Four of their foremost batsmen in Hutton, Washbrook Compton and Hammond were dismissed for the paltry score of 70 runs. Amarnath was perhaps the happiest man in the world as he was responsible for the capture of all the four lions. Going out for a duck under the l.b.w. code for the very first ball, he must have been greatly disappointed. This grand achievement in the bowling department must have made Amarnath as proud as a peacock. After this we in this country certainly felt that our miserable batting failure might be compensated by some fine bowling which might make up for our drawback in batting. I was telling everybody that if we could break up the partnership between Joe Hardstaff and Paul Gibb early on Monday morning, the match mignt still be curs.

HARDSTAFF MAKES A RECORD

But this pair of batsmen dashed all our hopes to the ground. They fought back heroically and compiled 182 runs between themselves. While Gibb was out for a stolid 60, Hardstaff carried his bat gloriously for a magnificent 205—raising England's total to 428.

Here comes the question of air bowling. It is a matter of great pity that Banerjee and Sarwate were left out of this match. Having regard to the fact that all the damage done by the English bowlers came from the speed-Merchants. it was more than probable that Banerjee would have been very useful. And Sarwate would have been much less expensive than Shinde. In addition to their able assistance in attack, they would have contributed their quota in batting as well. Perhaps they might have saved the match for us.

Pataudi, instead of making full use of C. S. Nayudu, he gave him no chance—even though he was far from expensive. And he exploited Amarnath and Mankad to the farthest limit—57 and 48 overs till their weary tale—and thereby reduced their stamina for batting beyond measure.

It is small satisfaction to us that our ground fielding was upto the Australian standard, when catches were dropped like hot potatoes.

It is exceedingly creditable for them that in spite of this exaction they contributed the largest figures—50 and 63 respectively—in the second innings

Hindlekar's wicket-keeping has been highly praised by everybody. On the top of it he helped his side gallantly in conjunction with Amarnath to avert an inning's defeat.

RECORDS UNBROKEN

I don't know how Learie Constantine, Reuter's Special Commentator, puts down the score of 275 registered by India in the second innings as "their highest ever against England." As a matter of fact, India scored 390 for 5 wickets against England in the second Test at Manchester in 1936 when Vijay Merchant and Mushtaq Ali scored 114 and 112 respectively. Again at the Oval in the third Test of the same year, the tourists made 312, C. K. Nayudu contributing 81. What the commentator should have said was that it was the highest for the Lord's ground.

RUBBER LOST

It is hardly likely that the tourists would win either of the remaining two Tests unless Jupiter Pluvius obliges them in one or the other. So the honour of the series will go to England by virtue of their victory in the first Test. It is rather unfortunate that no attempt was made to draw the contest, especially in view of the stake of the rubber.

A CYCLING CONONDRUM

A report from New Delhi says that our cyclists will represent India for the first time in the World Cycling Championship to be held at Zurich, Switzerland, from August 23 to September 1 next. They are A. Havewalla, H. Havewalla, K. Printer and K. Pundole. They will sail on July 18 with Janki Dass as Manager.

It is further stated that a new body, called the Indian Cycling Federation, with S. M. Moin-ul-Huq as President and Janki Dass as Honorary Secretary has been formed. This organization will organize and co-ordinate the activities of the amateur cyclists in India while the N.C.F.I. will be concerned with professionals only.

But what beats me is the permission granted to the above-mentioned cyclists to represent India without a proper trial.

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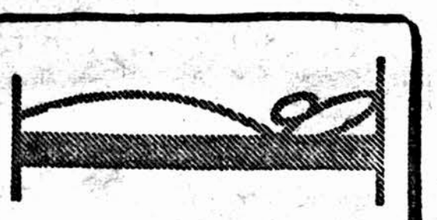

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NO COMPROMISE ON FUNDAMENTALS

Interim Plan Had No Chance Of Success

AZAD'S PLAIN-SPEAKING IN LETTERS TO WAVELL

Viceroy Assures There Is No Compulsion In Grouping

ALLAHABAD, June 29 (A.P.I.): The General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. has released the following correspondence that passed between the Congress President and the Viceroy with regard to the recent negotiations in connection with the interim government and the Constituent Assembly.

The correspondence is released with the mutual consent of the two parties:

Letter from Maulana Azad, the Congress President, to the Viceroy dated May 25, 1946.

Dear Lord Wavell, Your Excellency will remember that the demand of the Congress from the very beginning of the present discussions regarding the interim government has been that there must be a legal and constitutional change in order to give it the status of a truly national government.

The Working Committee has felt that this is necessary in the interest of a peaceful settlement of the Indian problem. Without such status, the interim government would not be in a position to infuse in the Indian people a consciousness of freedom which is today essential.

Both Lord Pethick-Lawrence and you have, however, pointed out the difficulties in the way of offering such constitutional change, while at the same time assuring us that the interim government would have in fact if not in law, the status of a truly national government.

The Working Committee feel that after the British Government's declaration that the Constituent Assembly will be the final authority for framing the constitution and any constitution framed by it will be binding, the recognition of Indian independence is imminent.

It is inevitable that the interim government which is to function during the period of the Constituent Assembly must reflect this recognition.

CONSTITUTIONAL HEAD

In my last conversation with you, you stated that it was your intention to function as a constitutional head of the Government and that in practice the interim government would have the same powers as that of a cabinet in the dominions.

This, however, is a matter which is so important that it would not be fair either to you or to the Congress Working Committee to let it rest upon what transpired in informal conversations.

Even without any change in the law there could be some formal understanding by which the Congress Working Committee may be assured that the interim government would in practice function like a dominion cabinet.

RESPONSIBILITY

The question of the responsibility of the Interim Government to the Central Assembly may also be treated in the same way. The existing law permits an executive independent of the Central Legislature, but a convention could be treated by which its tenure of office would depend on its enjoyment of such confidence.

The other details regarding the composition and magnitude of the Interim Cabinet which came up in my discussions with you would all depend upon the satisfactory solution of the two basic questions enumerated above. If the question of the status and responsibility of the Interim Government are satisfactorily solved I hope we would be able to decide other questions without any delay. As I have already written to you, the Working Committee has been adjourned and will be summoned again when occasion demands. I would request you to let me have an indication of your decision and programme, so that the Working Committee may be summoned accordingly. I am leaving for Mussooree on Monday and would request you to reply to my letter there."

Sd/- ABUL KALAM AZAD

VICEROY'S REPLY

Reply from the Viceroy to the Congress President dated 30/5/46.

My dear Maulana Sahib, "I have received your letter of 25th May on the Interim Government. We have discussed this matter on several occasions and I recognise the importance that you and your party attach to a satisfactory definition of the powers of the Interim Government and appreciate your reasons for asking for such a definition.

"My difficulty is that the most liberal intentions may be almost unrecognisable when they have to be expressed in a formal document.

"I am quite clear that I did not state to you that the Interim Government would have the same powers as a dominion Cabinet The whole constitutional position is entirely different. I said that I was sure that His Majesty's Government would treat the new Interim Government with the same close consultation and consideration as a Dominion Government.

GREATEST POSSIBLE FREEDOM

"His Majesty's Government have already said that they will give to the Indian Government the greatest possible freedom in the exercise of the day to day administration of the country; and I need hardly assure you that it is my intention faithfully to carry out this undertaking.

I am quite clear that the spirit in which the Government is worked will be of much greater importance than any formal document and guarantee.

I have no doubt that if you are prepared to trust me, we shall be able to co-operate in a manner which will give India a sense of freedom from external control and will prepare for complete freedom as soon as the new constitution is made.

I sincerely hope that the Congress will accept these assurances and will have no further hesitation in joining to co-operate in the immense problems which confront us.

In the matter of time table you will be aware that the All-India Muslim League Council is meeting on June 5 at which we understand decisive conclusions are to be reached.

I suggest, therefore, that if you summon your Working Committee to reassemble in Delhi on Friday the seventh it may be possible for final decisions to be made by all parties on all outstanding questions early in the following week." (Sd). Wavell.

Viceroy Consults Nehru

Letter from the Viceroy to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru dated June 12, 1946.

Dear Pandit Nehru, "I am anxious to have an opportunity of consulting you together with Mr. Jinnah as to how best I can fill the various posts in the Interim Government. Could you come to see me for this purpose at 5 P. M. today?

It is not my intention to discuss any question of principle such as "Parity" or otherwise, but to concentrate upon what I know to be our common objective, that is to get the best possible Interim Government drawn from the two major parties and some of the minorities and to approach this decision by a consideration of what the portfolios should be and how each one can best be filled.

I am sending a similar letter to Mr. Jinnah. (sd). Wavell.

WHY NOT INVITE AZAD

Reply from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Viceroy dated June 12, 1946.

Dear Lord Wavell. I am sorry for the slight delay in answering your letter of today's date. Your invitation to me to see you today at 5 P. M. in order to confer with you and Mr. Jinnah about the Interim Government placed me in a somewhat difficult position. I would gladly meet you at any time, but our official spokesman in regard to such matters is naturally our President, Maulana Azad. He can speak and confer authoritatively, which I cannot do. It is, therefore, proper that he should be in charge on behalf of any authoritative conversation that might take place. But since you have asked me to come I shall do so I hope, however, that you will appreciate my position and that I can only talk without authority, which vests in our President and the Working Committee." (Sd). Jawaharlal Nehru.

OPPOSED TO PARITY IN ANY SHAPE OR FORM

Azad's Letter To Viceroy

Letter from Maulana Azad, Congress President, to the Viceroy, dated June 13.—

Dear Lord Wavell,

Thank you for your letter of June 12, which I have just received, inquiring after my health. I have now more or less recovered.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has reported to my Committee and me the gist of the conversations between Your Excellency and him. My Committee regret that they are unable to accept your suggestions for the formation of the Provisional National Government. These tentative suggestions emphasise the principle of "parity" to which we have been and are entirely opposed. In the composition of the Cabinet suggested by you, there is "parity" between the Hindus including the Scheduled Castes and the Muslim League, that is, the number of Caste Hindus is actually less than the nominees of the Muslim League. The position thus is worse than it was in June, 1945, at Simla where, according to your declaration then, there was to be "parity" between the Caste Hindus and Muslim seats then were not reserved for Scheduled Caste Hindus. The Muslims seats then were not reserved for the Muslim League only but could include non-League Muslims. The present proposal thus puts the Hindus in a very unfair position and at the same time eliminates the non-League Muslims. My Committee are not prepared to accept any such proposal. Indeed as we have stated repeatedly we are opposed to parity in any shape or form.

DEADLOCK, A CERTAINTY

In addition to this "parity" we are told that there should be any convention requiring that major communal issues should be decided by separate group voting. While we have accepted this principle for long-term arrangements we did so as an effective substitute for other safeguards. In your present proposals, however, both "parity" and this convention are suggested. This would make the working of the Provisional Government almost impossible and deadlock a certainty.

As I have often pointed out to you we are strongly of opinion that the Provisional Government should consist of 15 members. This is necessary to carry out the administration of the country efficiently, as well as to give adequate representation to the smaller minorities. We are anxious that the various minorities should have scope in such a Government. The work before the Provisional Government is likely to be much heavier and more exacting.

In your proposals communications include railways, transport, posts, telegraphs, and air. It is difficult for us to conceive how all these can be joined together in one portfolio This would be highly undesirable at any time. The industrial troubles and the possibility of railway strikes this arrangement would be wholly wrong. We think also that planning is an essential department for the Centre. We think, therefore, that the Provisional Government must consist of 15 members.

UNFAIR DIVISION

The suggested division of portfolios appears to us to be undesirable and unfair.

My Committee should also like to point out that a Coalition Government in order to be successful must have some common outlook and programme for the time being. The manner of approach in forming such a government has been such as to leave this out of consideration and my committee do not feel any confidence that such a coalition can function successfully.

It was our intention to write to you about certain other matters also, but for reasons known to you our letter has been delayed. I shall write to you about these other matters later. My purpose in writing to you now is to convey to you without any delay our reactions on the tentative prposals that you put forward today.

(Sd.) ABUL KALAM AZAD.

INDEPENDENCE, THE ONLY TOUCHSTONE

Azad's Reminder To Wavell

Letter from Maulana Azad to the Viceroy, dated June 14:

Dear Lord Wavell,

In my letter to you sent yesterday I promised to send you another letter. I am now doing so.

On May 24, the Congress Working Committee passed a resolution which I conveyed to you. In this resolution we gave our reactions to the statement dated May 16, 1946, which the British Cabinet Delegation and you issued on behalf of the British Government. We pointed out what were in our opinion some of the omissions and defects in that statement and we also gave our interpreaation of some of its provisions. In a subsequent statement issued by you and the Cabinet Delegation our viewpoint was not accepted.

FREEDOM, ONLY CRITERION

You know, and we have repeatedly emphasised this, that our immediate objective has been and is the independence of India. We have to judge everything by this standard. We suggested that even though no legal change might be made at this stage independence in practice might be recognised. This has not been agreed to.

In your letter dated May 30, 1946, addressed to me, you explained what in your view the status and powers of the Interim Government would be. This too falls short of what we aim at. Yet the friendly tone of your letter and our desire to find some way out led us to accept your assurance in these matters. We came to the conclusion also that, unsatisfactory as were many of the provisions of your statement of May 16, we would try to work them according to our own interpretation and with a view to achieve our objective.

OPPOSITION TO GROUPING

You are no doubt aware of the strong feeling of resentment which exists among large sections of the people against some of the proposals in the statement, notably the idea of grouping. The Frontier Province and Assam have expressed themselves with considerable force against any compulsory grouping. The Sikhs have felt hurt and isolated by these proposals and are considerably agitated. Being a minority in the Punjab, they become still more helpless, as far as numbers go, in Section "B". We appreciated all these objections especially as we ourselves shared them. Nevertheless, we hoped that acording to our interpretation of the clauses relating to grouping, which we still hold in the correct interpretation, for any other interpretation would endanger the basic principle of provincial autonomy, we might be able to get over some of the obvious difficulties.

ISSUE OF EUROPEANS

But two insuperable obstacles remained and we had hope that you would be able to remove them. One of these related to the part that European members of the provincial assemblies might play in the election to the Constituent Assembly. We have no objection to Englishmen or Europeans as such, but we do have a strong objection to persons, who are foreigners and non-nationals and who claim to belong to the ruling race, participating in, and influencing the elections to, the Constituent Assembly. The Cabinet Delegation's statement lays down clearly that the future constitution of India has to be decided by Indians The basic principle of the statement of May 16 was the election of a member of the Constituent Assembly to represent one million inhabitants. On this basis, the representatives of 146,000 Muslims in Orissa and 180,000 Hindus and 58,000 Sikhs in the North West Frontier Province have not been given the right to elect any member to the Constituent Assembly. The European population of Bengal and Assam numbers only 21,000, but their representatives can return to the Constituent Assembly by their own vote seven out of 34 members, thus appropriating to themselves the right to represent seven

(Continued on Page 10)

No Compromise On Fundamentals

(Continued from Page 9.)

millions. They are returned to the provincial assemblies by a separate electorate of their own and have been given fantastic weightage. This representation of Europeans in the Constituent Assembly will be at the cost of non-Muslims, that is, mainly Hindus who are already in a minority in Bengal. To make a minority suffer in this way is surely utterly wrong. Apart from the Question of principle, it is a matter of the utmost importance in practice and may well affect the future both of Bengal and Assam. The Congress Working Committee attach the greatest importance to this. We would like to add that even if the Europeans themselves do not stand for election, but merely vote, the results will be equally bad. The Cabinet delegation have informed us that beyond promising to use their persuasive powers they could not hold out any assurance to us that these European members would not exercise the right which, we are advised, they do not possess under the statement of May 16. But if the delegation hold otherwise, as evidently they do, we cannot contemplate a legal fight for their exclusion at the threshold of the Constituent Assembly.

Therefore, a clear announcement is necessary that they will not take part as voters or candidates in the election to the Constituent Assembly. We cannot depend on grace or goodwill where rights are concerned.

POISONOUS PRECEDENT

Equally important, in our view, is the question of "parity" in the proposed Provisional National Government. I have already written to you on this subject. This "parity", or by whatever other name it may be called, has been opposed by us throughout and we consider it a dangerous innovation which, instead of working for harmony, will be a source of continuous conflict and trouble. It may well poison our future as other separatist steps in the past have poisoned our public life. We are told that this is a temporary provision and need not be treated as a precedent, but no such assurance can prevent an evil step from having evil consequences. We are convinced that even the immediate results of any such provision will be harmful.

If the position about the European vote and "parity" remains, my committee are reluctantly compelled to inform you that they will not be able to assist you in the difficult task ahead.

LADY MEMBER

The talk we had with you today has not made any substantial difference to the fundamental position. We have noted that, according to your new suggestions, the proposed woman member might be replaced by a Hindu, thus increasing the Hindu members including Scheduled Caste representatives to six. We would be sorry not to have a woman member, but apart from this, the new proposal maintains the old Simla (1945) Formula of parity between Caste Hindus and Muslims, with this important qualification that now Muslims are supposed to mean members of the Muslim League. We are unbale to agree to this proposal and we are still convinced that the Provisional Government must consist of 15 members and that there should be no kind of parity in the selections.

(Sd.) A. K. AZAD.

Wavell Confesses Failure

Letter from the Viceroy to the Congress President, dated June 15 1946:

My Dear Maulana Sahib,

I have received your letter of June 14. I will reply to it in detail in the course of today. Meanwhile, I must assume from the last paragraph of your letter that my attempt to negotiate an agreement between the two major parties on the composition of the Interim Government has failed.

The Cabinet Delegation and I have, therefore, decided to issue tomorrow a statement on the action we propose to take, and we will let you have a copy of this before publication.

(Sd.) WAVELL.

PROVINCES CAN OPT OUT OF GROUP

Viceroy's Assurance To Congress

Letter from the Viceroy to the Congress President dated June 15 1946:

My Dear Maulana Sahib,

I have received your letter of June 14. You deal with matters on which we have already had much discussion.

We are doing everything possible to further the independence of India. As we have already pointed out, however, there must first be a new constitution drawn up by the people of India.

The Delegation and I are aware of your objections to the principle of grouping. I would, however, point out that the statement of May 16 does not make grouping compulsory. It leaves the decision to the elected representatives of the provinces concerned sitting together in sections.

The only provision which is made is that the representatives of certain provinces should meet in sections so that they can decide whether or not they wish to form groups. Even when this has been done the individual provinces are still to have the liberty to opt out of the group, if they so decide.

I recognise the difficulty about the Europeans who, through no fault of their own, find themselves in a difficult position. I still hope that a satisfactory solution of this problem will be found.

Our discussions in regard to the Interim Government have been on the basis of political parties and not communities. I understand that this is regarded as preferable now. As it was at the first Simla Conference, in the proposed Interim Government of myself and 13 others, there will be six Congressmen and five Muslim Leaguers. I do not see how this can be called parity. Nor is there parity between Hindus and Muslims, there being six Hindus to five Muslims.

Even at this last moment, I still hope that the Congress will now accept the statement and consent to join the Interim Government.

(Sd.) WAVELL.

PARITY ACCEPTED DUE TO STRESS OF WAR

Azad On Changed Conditions

Letter from Maulana Azad, Congress President, to the Viceroy, dated June 16, 1946:

Dear Lord Wavell

I have received your two letters of June 15. I note what you say about grouping. We abide by our interpretation of it.

As regards Europeans we are clear that even on a legal interpretation of the statement of May 16, apart from other considerations, they have not the right to participate in the elections to the Constituent Assembly. I am glad you expect a satisfactory solution of this problem.

We have endeavoured in our letter and in the course of our talks to state clearly what our position is in regard to any kind of parity. You will remember that parity was mentioned and considered at the first Simla Conference. That parity was exactly same as is now suggested by you, that is, parity between Caste Hindus and Muslims.

Owing to the stress of war and other conditions then existing, we were prepared to accept this only for that occasion. It was not to be used as a precedent. Moreover, this was subject to the inclusion of at least one Nationalist Muslim. Now conditions have entirely changed and we have to consider the question in another context. That is the approaching independence and the Constituent Assembly. As we have written to you, in this context and in present circumstances we consider this kind of parity unfair and likely to lead to difficulties. The whole scheme proposed by you in the statement of May 16 is based on absence of weightage. And yet in the proposed Provisional Government there is this weightage, in addition to other far-reaching communal safeguards.

We have tried our utmost to arrive at a satisfactory settlement and we shall not despair of it. But such a settlement, in order to be enduring, must be based on strong foundations. So far as the statement of May 16 is concerned our main difficulty, as we wrote to you, was the European vote, then this difficulty also goes.

The second and remaining difficulty relates to the proposals for the Provisional Government which have to be considered together with the statement. The two cannot be separated. These proposals have thus far been unacceptable to us, but if a satisfactory settlement in regard to them is arrived at, we would be in a position to shoulder the burden."

(Sd.) ABUL KALAM AZAD.

Interim Plan Revealed

Letter from the Viceroy to the Congress President, dated June 16 1946:

Dear Maulana Sahib,

I send herewith a copy of the statement which, as indicated in the letter I sent you yesterday, will be released at 4 p.m. this evening.

As the statement shows, the Cabinet Ministers and I are fully aware of the difficulties that have prevented an agreement on the composition of the Interim Government. We are unwilling to abandon our hope of a working partnership between the two major parties and representatives of the minorities.

We have, therefore, done our best to arrive at a practicable arrangement taking into consideration the various conflicting claims and the need for obtaining a government of capable and representative administrators. We hope that the parties will now take their share in the administration of the country on the basis set out in our new statement. We are sure we can rely on you and your Working Committee to look to the wider issues and to the urgent needs of the country as a whole, and to consider this proposal in a spirit of accommodation.

(Sd.) WAVELL.

Enclosed:—Statement by the Cabinent Delegation and the Viceroy, dated June 16.

No Congress Decision

Letter from the Congress President to the Viceroy, dated June 18:

Dear Lord Wavell,

I promised to write to you this evening in case my Committee had come to any decisions. The Committee met this afternoon and sat for many hours. In the absence of our colleague, Khan, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who is due to arrive tomorrow morning, we decided to adjourn till tomorrow. I am, therefore, not in a position this evening to convey to you any decision. I shall communicate with you as soon as my Committee arrives at any conclusions.

(Sd.) ABUL KALAM AZAD.

Expedite Decision

Letter from the Viceroy to the Congress President, dated June 20, 1946:

Dear Maulana Sahib,

You will, I am sure, appreciate that the members of the Cabinet Mission have a great deal of urgent work awaiting them in England and are not in a position to prolong their stay in this country indefinitely. I would, therefore, ask your Working Committee to let us have a final answer as soon as possible to the proposals made in our statement of June 16.

I understand that you have summoned back the members of the Committee who had left Delhi and in these circumstances we would ask you to let us have your answer not later than Sunday, June 23.

(Sd.) WAVELL.

ENTER: JINNAH'S LETTER

Azad Asks For A Copy

Letter from the Congress President to the Viceroy, dated June 21, 1946:

Dear Lord Wavell,

I have Your Excellency's letter of June 20.

I appreciate your anxiety to come to an early decision regarding the formation of an Interim Government and I can assure you that my Working Committee fully share your anxiety. A new difficulty, in addition to the old ones, has, however, been created by the publication in the Press of the alleged contents of Mr. Jinnah's letter to you in which he raises objection to the Congress nominations in he Interim Cobinet. It will be of great assistance to the Working Committee in coming to a decision if they could have copies of these alleged letters and your reply thereto as they deal with vital matters which we have to consider.

(Sd.) ABUL KALAM AZAD.

JINNAH'S QUESTIONS AND VICEROY'S REPLIES

Wavell Obliges Azad

Letter from the Viceroy to the Congress President, dated June 21: Dear Maulana Azad,

Thank you for your letter of to-day. Mr. Jinnah in his letter to me of June 19 put to me the following questions:

1. Whether the proposals contained in the statement for setting up of an Interim Government are now final or whether they are still open to any further change or modification at the instance of any of the parties or persons concerned:

2. Whether the total number of 14 members of the Government as proposed in the statement would remain unchanged during the interim period:

3. If any person or persons invited as representatives of the four minorities, namely, the Scheduled Castes, the Sikhs, the Indian Christians and the Parsis is, or are unable to accept the invitation to join the Interim Government for personal or other reasons, how will the vacancy or vacancies thus created be filled by the Viceroy; and whether in filling up the vacancy or vacancies the leader of the Muslim League will be consulted and his consent obtained:

4. (a) Whether during the interim period for which the Coalition Government is being set up, the proportion of members of the Government communitywise, as provided in the proposals, will be maintained.

4. (b) Whether the present representation given to four minorities, namely, the Scheduled Castes, the Sikhs, the Indian Christians and the Parsis, will be adhered to without any change or modification:

And (5) In view of the substitution of 14 now proposed for the original of 12 and the change made in the original formula, whether there will be a provision, in order to safeguard Muslim interests, that the Executive Council shall not take any decision on any major communal issue if the majority of the Muslim members are opposed to it."

VICEROY'S REPLY TO JINNAH

The operative part of my reply dated June 20 was as follows:

"The intention in the statement of June 16 was that the discussion on portfolios with leaders of the two main parties should follow the acceptance by both parties of the scheme. This intention still holds since until the names are known it is difficult to decide on the distribu-

(Continued from Page 15.)

Personnel Of Wavell's Care-Taker Govt.

Only Two Indians In Council Of Nine: Planning Dept. Wound Up

NEW DELHI, JUNE 29. (A.P.I.): It has already been announced by the Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission that a temporary Care-taker Government will be set up, pending further negotiations with the parties, says a *communique*. For this purpose His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of the following members of the Executive Council:—

Sir George Spence,
Sir Eric Coates,
Sir Robert Hutchings,
Sir Eric Conran-Smith,
Sir Gurunath Bewoor.

Together with Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari and the Hon. Mr. A. A. Waugh, who are already temporary members of the Executive Council, His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief, India also continue to serve.

A Press Note says:

The portfolios have been distributed by His Excellency the Governor-General as follows:

Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck —War.

Sir Gurunath Bewoor—Commerce and Commonwealth Relations.

Sir Eric Coates—Finance.

Sir Eric Conran-Smith—War Transport, Railways, Post and Air.

Sir Robert Hutchings—Food and Agriculture.

Sir Akbar Hydari—Labour, Works, Mines and Powers Information and Arts, and Health

Sir George Spence—Law and Education.

Mr. A. A. Waugh—Home and Industries and Supplies.

Since planning has now reached a stage at which it can be completed and implemented by the individual departments concerned, the Governor-General has decided to abolish Planning and Development as a separate Department. Co-ordination of development will be done by the Co-ordination Committee of the Council.

It is learnt that the resignation of the existing members of the Executive Council will take effect from the forenoon of July 3. A special meeting of the Executive Council will be held in Simla that afternoon at which the new members will take the oath.

Cabinet Mission Leaves Delhi

DELHI, June 29. (A.P.I.): Mr. A. V. Alexander left Delhi this morning for Karachi en route to London. Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Sir Stafford Cripps are due to leave at 2-30 this afternoon.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 1, 2002.
Muslim: Rajjab 29, 1365.
Parsi: Deh 30, 1315.
Sunrise 6-4 a.m. Sunset: 7-20 p.m.
Hightide: 00-05, 13-08.
Lowtide: 06-16, 19-16.

Today's Engagements

DR. SAYUD HUSEIN TO MEET NATIONALIST MUSLIMS: Dr. Sayud Husein will have heart to heart talk with the active nationalist Muslim workers of the city, at 4-30 p.m., at the Forbes Hall, near Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

MATUNGA & SION CONGRESS SAMATHIES: Monthly Flag Salutation will be held at 8 a.m., at Napoo Gardens, Matunga. Sri G. G. Mehta will address.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION: In honour of His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Dr. Valerian Gracias Titular Bishop of Tanis and Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Bombay to be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay will preside.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: At 10-30 a.m., at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road. Sermon by Mr. N. F. Mama on "The word Yazamaide". At 6 p.m. Dasturji Bode expound the Philosophy of the Gathas.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS: The Secretary writes:—All the members are required to be present in full uniform on the parade ground to-day, at 6-30 a.m., to attend the Flag Salutation ceremony of Sion Matunga Taluka Committee at Nappoo Garden.

VISHVAKARMA CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.: Opening Ceremony, at 4-30 p.m., at 7th Lane, Khetwadi, Bombay 4, by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister Government of Bombay.

GANIGA YANE SAPHALIGA SANGHA: Fifth general body meeting today, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), at United India Life Building, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort.

GIRGAON D. C. C.: General meeting of the Managing Council at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

RECEPTION TO S. K. PATIL AND SILAM: Motichand G. Kapadia's tea party at 4 p.m., to-day, at Congress House.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "God—How shall we Pray to Him?" is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY: Ram Manohar Lohia's lecture on "Indian Christians to-day with special reference to Goa" at 11 a.m., to-day (Sunday), at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, off Girgaum Road. Mr. J. S. S. Malelu will preside.

KARNATAKA VIDYARTHI SAMITHI: Special general body meeting, at 145, Modi Street, at 9-30 a.m.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA BHAJANA SAMAJ, DADAR: Annual General Meeting of the members will be held at the Samaj premises, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.).

SEVIKAS AND KUMARIKAS MEETING: All the Sevikas and Kumarikas of the Congress Dal should be present at the Congress House, to-day, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to receive instructions regarding the ensuing A. I. C. C. Session to be held in Bombay on the 6th July and subsequent days.

TO-DAY'S CONGRESS HOUSE FUNCTIONS: The following is programme of the functions and meetings to be held at the Congress House, to-day (Sunday):—

7-30 a.m., Rally of Congress Dal Volunteers addresses by Shri S. K. Patil; 8 a.m. Monthly Flag Salutation, Shri S. K. Patil, will unfurl the National Flag and address.

A. I. C. C. COMMITTEES MEETINGS. 8-30 a.m., Reception Committee; 9 a.m. Refreshment Committee; 5 p.m., Medical Committee; 5-30 p.m., Arrangement Committee.

REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE OF A. I. C. C.: Meeting to-morrow (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House, to consider the requirements of various Sub-Committees.

FIRST INDIAN BISHOP OF BOMBAY: BOMBAY, June 28, (A. P. A.): The first Catholic Bishop in north-western India and the first Indian to be Bishop in Bombay, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Valerian Gracias will be consecrated to-morrow at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Bandra, by Archbishop Thomas Roberts of Bombay.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, June 30.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. L. K. Kunte 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Shridhar Parsekar (Violin) 8-45 Ajit Merchant 9-0 Rambhau Gulawani 9-25 Umeed Ali Khan (Lahore) (Vocal) 11-0 Chitrapat Sangeet 11-45 Gujarathi Songs 12-0 Roshanara Begam.

12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Chhota Gandharv 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Sardar Gul Raja (Ghazal) 4-40 G. S. Yellapurkar 5-0 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 5-15 Gammat Jammat (M) 5-45 P. Swami (Gottuvadyam) 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Mile Jule Gane 6-30 Chhota Gandharv 7-0 Fasana-I-Azad 7-30 Rambhau Gulawani 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Books on My Shelf (Talk by R. T. S. Millar) 8-45 English Theatre (Music hall: Written and Produced by Jenifer Wayne L. T. S. Recording) 9-0 News (H) 9-15 News (E) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Folk-Songs of India (Relayed from Delhi) 10-10 Symphonic Hour.

Cut In Sort Two Rice

Price Reduced For Number One Quality

From Sunday, June 30, 1946, sort II rice will be obtainable by ration card and permit holders in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District upto a maximum of half of their rice ration or 30 per cent of their total cereal ration. Boiled rice of inferior quality will, however, continue to be available upto 1/3rd of the rice ration as at present.

The Government has been compelled thus to limit the consumption of sort II rice with a view to conserving the existing and 'in-sight' stocks for the remainder of the season.

In view of the reduction in the quantum of rice sort II, the retail selling price of rice sort I will be reduced from Rs. 1-8-0 per paili to Rs. 1-5-0 per paili with effect from the same date.

The necessary amendments to the City of Bombay Rationing Regulation, 1943 and the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulation, 1943, are being published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, says a Press Note issued by the Supply Commissioner, Bombay.

Kerosene Unit For July

A press note issued by the Supply Commissioner, Bombay, states that the value of kerosene units on the various ration documents has been fixed for July as follows:—Lighting and non-lighting—1/4 gallon per unit for households and one gallon in all for business premises and hotels.

LOHIA AND ACHYUT PATWARDHAN TO SPEAK AT CHOWPATTY.

The Secretary of the Goa Congress Committee appeals to all Goans to muster strong at Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m., to pay their gratitude to Dr. Lohia for the brave stand he took to assert the right of Civil Liberties in Goa. The meeting is organised by the C. S. P. Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas will preside and Mr. Achyut Patwardhan will also address the meeting.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: The following Classes will begin to-day (Monday, the 1st July), German in St. Xavier's College, at 6-30 p.m.; French in Elphinstone College, at 6 p.m. Hindustani, Elementary, Junior, and Senior, in Anjuman-I-Islam High School, all, at 6-30 p.m.; the philosophy of Spinoza in Wilson Collge, at 6-30 p.m.

Purse Of Rs. 15,000 To Lohia

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A purse of Rs. 15,000 was presented to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia on behalf of the Marwari Agargani Sangh to be utilised for nation building activities.

The fear that the Constituent Assembly will not bring complete independence to India and that the people will some day be fritted against the might of British Imperialism was expressed by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia speaking at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Marwari Agargani Sangh this evening at the Sitaram Poddar High School, Fanaswadi.

Dr. Lohia said that he was not enamoured of revolutions and bloodshed, but the exigencies of the situation were such that no other avenue was visible. The prospects of gaining complete independence by means of parliamentary procedure were dim and remote. The present political complexion indicated that the British Government would not deign to manifest any voluntary act of generosity. The 1942 Movement had brought them to their knees. If India wanted independence another such eventuality would have to be faced. The people should not be taken unawares. Preparations for that day of trial should be set on foot in earnest now.

In all unpassioned voice he called upon every citizen to do his bit. He asked them to breath life into the politically unconscious bodies, organise them and lead them to the battle of freedom.

SELF-DECEPTION

Dr. Lohia asked those holding the reins of India's destiny to lift the veil of illusion from their eyes. He said that the Britishers were past-masters in the art of deception. Indians had learnt the art from them. But the difference between the two was that whereas the British deceived others the Indians deceived themselves. They had excelled their mentors in the art of making elaborate statements which brought to the people nothing but disillusionment.

Dr. Lohia further said that people generally showed a feeling of complacency that the Constituent Assembly would lead them straight to their cherished goal of independence. That was a misconception based on wrong calculations, he added. The Constituent Assembly would have to grapple with obstacles of a more formidable type than those on which the scheme of Interim Government had foundered. He warned them against the dangers of resting on their oars and appealed to them to be vigilant for facing any emergency.

Press Passes For A.I.C.C.

Flutter In Journalist Circles

The announcement that only a dozen representatives of the press will be allowed to be present at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee due to meet at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday next has caused a flutter in journalist circles.

This announcement appears to have been made in terms of the instructions sent by Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee asking them to admit only 12 news agency men for reporting. The B.P.C.C., it is understood, has communicated to Mr. Kripalani, a report on the accommodation available, and left it to his discretion to issue any directions he likes.

It may be stated here that the floor of the Cowasji Jehangir Hall as at present arranged has seating accommodation for 468 persons. The two upper galleries can accommodate 268 persons each. These two galleries are available, one for the workers and donors whom the B.P.C.C. may invite and the other for distinguished visitors who may be invited by the President.

The dais of the hall is fairly spacious and considering that people squat on it, it can accommodate nearly fifty of the leading members of the A.I.C.C. including the President and members of the Working Committee. The A.I.C.C. consists of 375 members. Of this lot about 300 may be expected to attend. Since fifty of them will be accommodated on the dais and the rest on the ground floor, there can be room on the floor to accommodate a hundred or more reporters. It may also be possible to remove the present seating arrangements and fix up alternative arrangements.

The B.P.C.C. has already arranged to get possession of the hall for five days from July 4, two days before the date of the meeting so that the hall may be properly decorated and got up for the occasion.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

With effect from first July 1946 rates for press telegrams to Siam will be ten annas per word.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

THE 25TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Ex-Services Association, India, will be held in the Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club Ltd., New Delhi, on FRIDAY, the 19th JULY, 1946 at 6-30 P. M.

8710

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News From The Markets

Bombay, June 29.

To-day being Saturday the Bombay Stock Exchange remained entirely closed. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 63, Government Securities were quietly steady with 3 1/2 per cent paper quoted at Rs. 105/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 29.

The local cotton market firmed up yesterday on active demand for spot cotton. There was also moderate short covering.

It will be observed that cotton is an international comodity while its price shows considerable disparity. The Government of India under Emergency Act is fixing raw cotton prices without due consideration of the law of supply and demand and Indian Cotton growers are severely penalised for no fault. The shortage of food is not the creation of cotton growers and there is no reason why they should not be allowed to realise fair price for their cotton. Thus it is time for Government to leave cotton alone otherwise time will come when the textile industry will have to go through severe times.

The local market opened to-day at Rs. 457 for July delivery and improved at Rs. 457/8 under scattered buying but later declined at Rs. 455/12 on moderate realising. September Contract was quoted at Rs. 15 higher at Rs. 470/12

The market declined at Rs. 455/8 for July delivery but at this level there was renewed buying and July steadily improved at Rs . 458. The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	....	457 4	0
I.C.C. Sept.	.....	472 8	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton July Contract is 1340 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, July 28.

	High	Low	Close
I C C July	458/12	453/8	458/4
I C C Sept.	473/8	467	473/8
Karachi July	48/12/6	48/6/3	48/11

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 29.

The Bullion market was quietly steady to-day and in the absence of any important business there was no marked change. It appears that the recent decline in silver has undermined general confidence and buyers are reluctant.

Forward silver opened to-day at Rs. 171/8 and in term of small buying and selling quotation moved within a narrow range and steadied at the opening level. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 105 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 69/4.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, June 29.

The local produce market was dull and there was no business in groundnuts and castorseeds. Linseed was quiet with increased selling. Ready linseed was quoted at Rs. 25/10 and July/August was quoted at Rs. 25/12. The market is now awaiting fixing of quotations as per decision arrived at the Delhi Conference At the meeting it was pointed out that rise in prices of oils and oilseeds was mostly due to speculative activity and quotations ruling at the beginning of the current month are likely to be fixed Thereafter they will be reduced by September to normal level.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK June 28

July	31.03—
October	31.10 - 08
October Highest	31.22 + 30
October Lowest	30.75 - 27
December	31.19 - 06
January	31.23 + 04
March	31.10 + 07
May	31.05 + 05
July	30.92 + 06
Middling Spot	31.65 —01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK June 28.

July	30.85 —05
October	30.82—06
December	30.98 —04
March	30.99—17
May	30.89—19
Middling Spot	30.95+10

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, June 28.

Silver Spot	44d
Forward	44d
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, June 28.

T. T. London on:—

New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 14.00 Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47 Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, June 29.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th months.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 1/2

New York Banks Selling T T. D. D Rs 332 1/2

New York Banks Buying T. T. Rs 329 3/4

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs 328 3/4 under L/C

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs 328 1/2 not under L/C

Montreal Banks Selling T. T. D D Rs. 302 1/2

Montreal Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 299

Montreal Banks Buying D D Rs 297 3/4 one month

Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs 3550

Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs. 3650

Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl. 79 1/2

Java Bank Selling T. T D D. ——

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T D. D Rs. 83 1/4.

Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 157

CROSS RATES

New York/London 4.03 3/8.4.03-1/2

London/Hongkong 1/2 13/16.1/3 3/32

London/Singapore 2/3 15/16-2/4 5/32

London/Paris Fcs 479.70 480.30

London/Belgium Fcs 176-1/2-3/4

London/Switzerland Fcs 17.34/36

London/Stockholm Kr 16.85-95

London/Denmark Kr 19.32-19.36

London/New York dol 4.02-1/2 4.03 1/2

London/Montreal dol 4.43-4.4p

London/Amsterdam Fl 10.68 10.70

London/Java Fl 7.68-7.62

London/Bangkok Tcl 40

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet

Gold London £8-12-3

Gold New York do. 35

Silver London 44d

Silver New York 70-3/4

London Discts 3 months 17/32 p c

London Discts 6 months 9/16.5/8 p c

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1/4 p. c., 3 Mos 1/2 p. c. 6 Mos 3/4 p c

Tone:—Some Demand. 12 Mos. 1 1/4 per cent

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON June 28.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new)	unquoted
Australian Wheat (bulk)	64/6 June/July quoted
Australian Wheat (bags)	unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON June 28.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	75-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 p c	97
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	111-5/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and later	106-5/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	116-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	118-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	89
National Bank of India	39-1/2

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK. June 28.

United States price of foreign silver	71.1 cents
New York buying price	70-3/4 cents

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CHEERFUL

LONDON, June 28.

There has been a marked similarity to yesterday's stock market with the sentiment quite cheerful and the undertone firm. British funds provided a useful lead but business was mainly professional for the turn of the half-year.

Activity in industrials centred chiefly on recognised leaders and although there were no outstanding movements there was a good deal of underlying strength A noticeable reduction in the floating supply of first class issues was reported in this section.

Sustained Cape buying of South African gold mines attracted a fair amount of local support

India was again in the market for the tens shares and selected Indian utility concerns

Oils attracted some attention but continued idleness in rubber shares resulted in some dullness.

International dollar stocks were stimulated by higher New York advices.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, June 29.

Tata Ordinary 565; Tata Deferred 3212/8; Indian Iron 63/2; Steel Corpn of Bengal 56/2; Bombay Dyeing 2635; Central India 473/2; Century 1102/8; Gokak 392/8; Kohinoor 948/12; Simplex 458; Andhra Valley 1980; Tata Hydro 235; Tata Power 2107/8; Associated Cement 260/8; Belapur 337/8; Bombay Burma (Old) 793/12.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO CONGRESS ELECTIONS BEGINS

Tribunal Examints Allegations Of Malpractics

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A tribunal consisting of Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia. Mr. B. V. Gandhi and Mr. Vasantram Jaishtaram are investigating into the serious allegations of malpractice commited in the last election of Congress Delegates in "E" ward which took place on the 3rd April last at Tarwadi. Mazagaon.

It will be recalled that there were six candidates for four seats in this ward, viz: (1) Mr. S. L. Silam. (2) Mr. M. A. Harris (3) Mr. K. L. Borkar (4) Dr. Ananday (5) Mr. R. M. Khandray and (6) Mr. Kshirsagar.

The petitioners are Mr. B. M. Khandray, a Municipal Councillor from the Municipal Congress Party and his brother Mr. R. M. Khandray, advocate.

The allegations are (1) that voting slips were issued direcly to the voters from the both (2) that the Register containing names and addresses and occupation of the voters, was tampered with and some pages actually removed. (3) that in spite of the fact that voting papers were received after due signatures of the voters. 700 such voting papers showed only thumb marks (4) that 300 voting papers had thumb marks instead of signatures. (5) that ballot papers were issued blank in some cases without registration. (6) that 35 cases were of impersonation

The petitioners have requested the Tribunal to set aside the election of Mr. Silam, Mr. Harris, Mr. Borkar and Dr. Ananday and till the decision is given they should not be allowed to sit in the B. P. C. C. meetings or to take any part in the meetings thereof

Mr. B. G. Padhye and Mr. P. A. Mahale, advocates appear for the petitioners and Mr. K. K. Shah for the B. P. C. C.

The enquiry is proceeding.

Bank Of India Strike Continues

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The strike of the employees of the Bank of India is continuing to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, June 28.

American Telephone and Telegraph	197-7/8
Amerex Corporation	43
Anaconda Copper Mining	47-1/2
Chase National Bank	43
Sinclair Oil	18-7/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	73
General Electric Co	47-1/2
General Motors	71-1/8
Ingersol Rand	145.1/2
International Nickel	38-5/8
National City Bank of New York	45-1/2
New York Central Rail Road Co.	26
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17-3/8
Texas Corporation	64 7/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	113-3/4
U. S Smelting Refining Mining Co.	67-1/4
U. S Steel Corporation (Common)	90-1/2
Western Union Telegraph	36-7/8

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 21st June

Demand Liabilities in India	708,66,55,000
Time Liabilities in India	311,75,95,000
CASH IN INDIA:	
Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	36,38,40,000
Rupee Coin	2,38,19,000
Subsidiary Coin	57,48,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	102,90,67,000
Advances in India	364,61,09,000
Bills discounted in India	20,75,33,000

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 29. (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the Maximum and Minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June, 1946, and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours (I. S. T.). on 29th June, 1946:—

Ahmedabad 93 81 0.1 1.8 minus 1.7, Ahmednagar 85 73 P 5.7 plus 0.6, Allahabad 9 97 83 0 3.6 minus 1.1, Bangalore 82 67 T 0.3 minus 7.4, Baroda 85 79 0.7 6.1 nil, Belgaum 76 69 0.3 5.6 minus 2.2, Bhopal 84 74 0.8 10.0 plus 3.5, BOMBAY 87 78 0.3 21.6 plus 3.3, Calcutta 90 80 0.2 7.1 minus 4.1, Cawnpore 105 86 0 0.2 minus 2.8, Cherapunji 71 67 1.49 3.6 minus 9.4, Cochin 84 74 2.1 35.0 plus 7.3, Colombo 85 72 0.7 5.9 minus 2.5, Cuttack 80 76 1.4 12.9 plus 3.5, Dehra Dun 78 74 2.9 9.9 plus 2.0, Delhi 94 77 1.4 2.6 minus 0.1, Hyderabad (Dn) 94 75 0 3.7 minus 0.5, Indore 77 72 0.9 12.8 plus 7.3, Jamshedpur 90 79 0.61 2.1 nil, Karachi 95 87 0 0.1 minus 0.6, Lahore 106 80 0.8 2.0 minus 0.5, Lucknow 104 83 0 1.7 minus 2.5, Madras 98 79 0.2 3.0 plus 1.3, Mahabaleshwar 66 63 1.0 36.2 minus 4.1, Mussoorie 70 62 3.2 5.8 minus 2.4,

JAP PRISON GUARD CONVICTED FOR ATROCITIES

YOKOHAMA, June 28. (U.P.A.): The Eighth Army Military Commission today imposed a 20-year prison sentence on Genji Mineo, a former prison guard convicted of atrocities against American war prisoners.

19 Killed In Heat Wave

LAHORE, June 28. (A.P.I.): The toll of the heat wave in Lahore rose today to 19. All these fatal cases of heat stroke were reported from one hospital in Lahore where in the past three days about 35 cases of heat stroke and collapse were removed. Today 8 deaths from heat stroke were reported.

20,000 STUDENTS ON STRIKE

KARACHI, June 28. (API.)

Over 20,000 students of colleges and schools here went on a strike today in pursuance of the decision of the Karachi Students Congress to protest against the enhancement of tuition fees of the Arts and Science Colleges. The strikers took out a procession from the Arts College and held a meeting

It was decided at the meeting that if Sind Collegiate Board did not accept the demand of the students asking that the question should be referred to an impartial tribunal, a hunger-strike would be started at the residence of some of the members of the Board.

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'JINNAH MUST TOE THE LINE'

British Journal On Mission's Bungle

CONGRESS STAND JUSTIFIED: HOPES OF SETTLEMENT

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 28.

In insisting that Mr. Jinnah must toe the line, the weekly journal "Tribune" to-day says: "Hopes of a settlement in India have been strengthened by the Congress acceptance of the long-term proposals for the Constituent Assembly. All that remains now is the question of the Interim Government representation to be settled by amicable agreement if possible or by political pressure if no other method prevails. Neither India nor Britain can afford prolonged delay in the appointment of the Interim Government representatives.

It is important to understand the reasons which prompted the Congress Working Committee to insist on the appointment of a Muslim member drawn from its own ranks. Throughout the past ten years determined efforts have been made by the Muslim League and its supporters in New Delhi and Whitehall to undermine the status of the Congress as an All-India National Party and to enforce the rigid political division of Hindus and Muslims. In this the preponderance of Caste Hindus in the higher ranks of the Congress has undoubtedly played into the hands of Mr. Jinnah and his friends and there is no doubt that experience of Congress rule in the provinces of mixed population between 1937 and 1939 has not altogether relieved the masses of white-collar Indians of their fear that under the Congress all jobs in the administration would go to Hindus.

But the present struggle does not turn on local and provincial jobbery. Under the proposed constitution ample safeguards are provided for Muslims and others. In refusing to accept the appointment of a Congress Muslim Mr. Jinnah is staking out the claim to complete domination over the entire Muslim community throughout India and the Cabinet Mission—by refusing so far to throw its weight on the side of the Congress—is effectively helping him in his struggle to keep India divided.

Official explanation of the attitude taken by the Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission is that the Congress is overwhelmingly Hindu—only a small number of seats were won by Congress Muslims in the recent provincial elections— and the appointment of a Congress Muslim would give undue weight to a small section of the Indian public. In other words, because the Congress is not as national as it ought to be it must be prevented from becoming more so; Indians must not be taught to look on it as more than a communal organisation and this despite the separate existence of an exclusively communal and conservative organisation, the Hindu Mahasabha. This is to play the game of the Muslim League and in effect further its efforts to split India despite the fact that the Pakistan scheme has been rejected by the Cabinet Mission.

Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee were fully justified in holding out for inclusion a Congress Muslim in the Interim Government. If they allowed themselves to be reduced to the status of Hindu communal party, they would sign their own death warrant as a political movement dedicated to the unity and independence of India. They have accepted Federation. They cannot be expected to accept Pakistan even in an interim form.

Why has the Viceroy failed to take the final step needed to force the Muslim League into genuine co-operation? The answer is to be sought in the character of the League and the aims of its sponsors and allies. Mr. Jinnah's sham fight against successive British Governments never blinded the Indian or outside observers to the fact that he is aiming at an alliance on his own terms. These terms include not only eventual splitting of India and completion of the bloc of Muslim States stretching from the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean, but imposition of a brake on industrial and social development in the rest of India. Muslim India for economic and social reasons is not likely to become industrialised in a hurry and the Muslim League has no intention of allowing the Congress to set the pace in the rest of India. Unlike the Congress which already represents the modern world, the League—or those who dominate it at present—stands for the perpetuation of the past. It is not by accident that its support is drawn more from landowners, merchants and the clergy than from the Muslim industrialists, middle class and professional elements and intellectuals: most of the latter are in the ranks of the Congress.

For all these reasons, the enemies of Indian freedom would rejoice at the establishment of an Interim Government selected from the Muslim League and other anti-Congress groups. They would hope that in the unlikely event of such a Government

(Continued in Col. 3.)

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ON WITH THE SHOW!

WARNING TO INDIAN FILM PRODUCERS

"Beware Of The 'Foreign' Bait" Advises 'Sardi'

IT IS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY ANY GOOD. WHILE THE WAR YEARS MAY HAVE MEANT SUFFERING AND PRIVATION TO MANY, TO THE INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY, ATLEAST, THEY BROUGHT A RICH HARVEST. EVEN INDIFFERENT PICTURES CLICKED WELL AT THE BOX-OFFICE, BECAUSE PEOPLE HAD, ON THE WHOLE, MORE MONEY TO THROW ABOUT, CONSEQUENT ON THE INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT ON WARTIME JOBS. NOW, HOWEVER, THIS BOOM IS FAST DECLINING

THE NEW ORDER

Our film stars will probably be the hardest hit of all. No longer will they be able to command the fancy prices they once demanded—and got. The leading player who in those 'sunny' days earned say Rs. 30,000 on paper and Rs. 50,000 in 'black' money (so as to avoid income tax!) for a single picture, will now have to be satisfied with merely the first figure—if even that!

This ill wind of 'depression' in the film industry, will blow much good in the direction of the picturegoer, for film producers will now be perforce compelled to improve their goods. There will be more concentration on quality and less on quantity.

A step in the right direction is being taken by many producers importing up-to-date machinery to replace their dilapidated stock. However, a vital knowledge of this imported machinery and the manner of working it so as to get the best out of it, is absolutely necessary. To ensure this, the wisest move would be to send Indian technicians abroad for thorough training now, and later to use them as tuitors for budding technicians. In the meantime, I see no objection to 'importing', along with the machinery, some foreign experts who could act as ADVISERS in the handling of it, till such time as our home technicians can adequately replace them. So long as we, whose industrial output has been practically annihilated under foreign rule, have to depend on imports, so long must we also acquire imported knowledge directly or indirectly.

NO FOREIGN DIRECTORS PLEASE!

WHILE IT IS ONE THING TO ACQUIRE THE SERVICES OF ALIEN TECHNICIANS, SUCH AS CAMERAMEN AND LIGHTING EXPERTS, IT IS QUITE ANOTHER TO EMPLOY FOREIGN DIRECTORS, NO FOREIGNER FROM THE WEST, CAN ENTIRELY SINK HIMSELF INTO THE SPIRIT OF THE ORIENT. HENCE, NO SUCH PERSON COULD EVER DO FULL JUSTICE TO A PURELY INDIAN THEME.

I think that any fair-minded person will agree with my contention after examining it properly. Yet, so gullible are we as a race, so biased in favour of the foreigner excelling us in ALL matters, that I can clearly perceive the danger of our film producers indulging in the practice of acquiring foreign directors. I must make it absolutely clear that my objection to this, is not based on racial grounds (otherwise I would not have been in favour of importing foreign technicians), but, as I stated before, on the fact that no Western mind can be entirely in harmony with our thoughts, emotions and customs.

GENIUS OR CHARLATAN?

All such a person seems to have to do, is to say that he once worked as a 'co-director' with a unit of undoubted merit in pre-war days. To be even more convincing, this person may go further and say that he worked with Director So and So in Hollywood. Ask this person for testimonials, and the answer will be that due to the abnormal war-time conditions, his press-cuttings etc. were lost!

Whether the story be true or not, I do not blame any such individual for exaggerating or fabricating his own assets in order to earn his bread and butter. But I would blame the Indian film producer who may fall for the bait without asking for 'bona-fides', without even seeing a sample of the individuals 'genius"! Still more do I blame the producer who pays this foreigner a fabulous sum out of all proportion to the amounts paid to Indian directors—merely because he happens to come from the West!

If producers must resort to foreign directors, it would not be a bad idea to let them co-direct a picture with an Indian well-conversant with his country's manners and customs. But in nine cases out of ten, your 'alien' would scorn such a practice, or refuse to let the Indian co-director have his fair share of credit. This I discovered from my discussion with one such foreign director whom I have occasion to know.

LACK OF SYMPATHETIC TOUCH

To substantiate my argument that no non-national would be able to sink himself fully into Indian thought and custom, let me give one instance.

It is little touches that usually make or mar a scene. These touches are generally imparted by the director, they being more or less outside the scenarist's scope, strictly speaking.

A scene that lingers in my memory to this day, is one from "Ghar Sansar." Sardar Akhtar happens, in this scene, to be weeping over her dead screen husband's body. With one silent gesture, she wipes away the 'bindiya' from her forehead. This little action brings home to the onlooker the real tragedy of her widowhood much more than any hysterics would have done. I daresay this supreme touch was given to the scene by the director of 'Ghar Sansar' and not the scenarist. Would a foreign director, unconversant with any Indian language, leave alone Indian custom, ever be able to impart such a fine touch to a scene involving a typical Indian custom? The answer is too obvious to be stressed.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN DOMINATION

Another danger of giving a foreign director complete charge of a film, is that he might even cajole the producer into selecting for his material a story with an Indian theme by a Western author. (I happen to be aware of atleast one such case). Yet, has there been a single foreign writer who has ever been able to depict the 'real' India or the 'real' East? Imagine then what a monstrous product the picturegoer would be confronted with, containing what would be purported to be an Indian theme by a FOREIGN writer, handled by a FOREIGN director with no knowledge of Indian custom, thought, manners or morals.

Let our film producers be cautious before they give complete charge to the astute foreign film 'director' who ingratiates himself into their favours by loudly self-advertising his assets' existent or non-existent, and his past experiences, genuine or fanciful, with Continental or American film studios.

Let our producers also be warned not to entrust the direction of a picture dealing with say, the life of Buddah or Ram Rajya, or Akbar or any Indian historical or mythological figures beloved and revered in the Indian home, to foreign directors with but a scanty knowledge, if ever that, of Indian history, mythology, literature or the sociological order of our day.

(Continued from Col. 2.)

winning the support of the majority of the people, the Congress Party would suffer a severe setback. On the other hand if, as is practically inevitable, the Congress rallied its mass support behind a new campaign of non-co-operation it would be branded as "anti-democratic" and "irresponsible."

Whatever the Viceroy may have in mind, the Cabinet Mission can safely be relied upon to avoid making such a monumental blunder as to form an Interim Government over the heads of India's greatest political movement.

"Statesmen Should Not Eat Their Words"

Jinnah Repeats Charge, Despite Wavell's Denial

Revealing Letters Released By League Leader

NEW DELHI, June 29. (A.P.I.): Negotiations for the formation of an Interim Government will be re-opened by the Viceroy after elections to the Constituent Assembly are over. This and other points are brought out in a further Jinnah-Viceroy correspondence released today by Mr. Jinnah.

The correspondence is released as part of a statement issued by Mr. Jinnah in which he complains that some and not all of the letters that passed between him and the Viceroy on the Interim proposals have been published.

In releasing the other letters Mr. Jinnah states the following among other points:

The Viceroy assured him that the Interim Government would be based on the 5:5:2 formula.

Mr. Jinnah made it clear on June 8 that any departure from this formula would lead to very serious consequences and would not secure the League's co-operation.

Mr. Jinnah also declared that any attempt made by the Congress to include a Muslim in the Congress quota would be strongly resented by the Muslim League and would be another great hurdle.

The Mission by their statement of June 26 went back upon their pledged word by postponing the formation of an Interim Government.

The Viceroy's letter of June 25 conveying the Mission's final decision on the Interim proposals reached Mr. Jinnah after the Muslim League Working Committee had passed its resolution accepting the Interim proposals.

The Viceroy did not officially communicate the Mission's decision in this matter before the meeting of the Working Committee.

VICEROY'S REPLY

The Viceroy's replies make these among other points:

There was no assurances about the 5:5:2 ratio but His Excellency had this ratio in mind.

The Viceroy regretted that his letter of June 25 did not reach Mr. Jinnah till after the meeting of his Working Committee had ended.

"As we explained to you during our interview on Tuesday, the Cabinet Mission and I consider that in the light of Paragraph 8 of the statement of June 16 I am clearly bound to make an attempt to form a Government representative of both the major parties, since both have accepted the statement of May 16".

TEXT OF STATEMENT

Following is the text of Mr. Jinnah's statement:—

The Cabinet Delegation and His Excellency the Viceroy have thought fit to release only a few letters torn from the rest of the correspondence that passed between me and the Delegation and the Viceroy, which have a very important bearing on the present controversy.

(1) That the Viceroy did make a clear representation to me that he would proceed to form his Interim Government on the basis of the formula five:five:two, i.e., five representatives of the Muslim League, five of the Congress, one Sikh and one Indian Christian or Anglo-Indian, and that, as regards the portfolios, the most important portfolios will be equally divided between the League and the Congress in distribution thereof, further details being left open for discussion. The Viceroy further authorised me to make that representation to my Working Committee and the Council of the All-India Muslim League, which I did and it was on that basis that both the Working Committee and the Council were induced to accept the long-term plan and the proposal for the Interim Government together as a whole.

VICEROY CAUTIONED

This formula had a vital bearing and did greatly weigh with the Council of the All-India Muslim League in coming to their final decision, which was communicated to the Viceroy on the 7th June. Immediately thereafter sinister agitation was set on foot by the Congress press against this formula and I informed the Viceroy by my letter of 8th June, by way of caution, that there should be no departure from this formula. Below is the full-text of this letter which speaks for itself:—

Letter from Mr. Jinnah to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 8th June, 1946:—

Dear Lord Wavell,

During the course of our discussions regarding the Interim Government at Simla and thereafter at Delhi on the third of June after my arrival and before the meeting of the Muslim League Working Committee took place, you were good enough to give me the assurance that there will be only twelve portfolios, five on behalf of the League, five Congress, one Sikh and one Christian or Anglo-Indian and that, as regards the portfolios the most important portfolios will be equally divided between the League and the Congress in the distribution thereof, further details being left open for discussion.

With your previous permission I informed the Working Committee of this assurance and this was one of the most important considerations which weighed with them together with the statement of the Cabinet Mission. These two together formed one whole and, as such, the Council of the All-India Muslim League has given its final decision on the 6th of June. I may further inform you that similarly I had to repeat the assurance to the Council before they finally gave their approval. As you know the meeting of the All-India Muslim League Council was held in 'camera' and, there again, the House showed great opposition to the scheme in the beginning. During the course of discussions at a very early stage a large body of opposition was satisfied when I made the statement in answer to the very pressing question as to what our position will be with regard to the Interim Government.

But for this assurance we could not have got the approval of the Council to the scheme. As requested by you I took as much care as possible to see that it did not become public.

I am writing this letter to you as I find that a very sinister agitation has been set on foot by the Congress press against your formula stated above, which was the turning point in our having secured the decision of the Council.

Any departure from this formula, directly or indirectly, will lead to very serious consequences and will not secure the co-operation of the Muslim League.

You know further that the Congress may adopt an offensive attitude by including a Muslim in their quota, which will be strongly resented by the Muslim League and which will be another very great hurdle before us.—Yours sincerely, M. A. JINNAH.

NO ASSURANCE, SAYS WAVELL

The Viceroy replied by his letter of the 9th June and in this letter he did not take exception to the facts stated by me in my letter quoted above. Only, according to him "there was no assurance on this point." The following is the full text of the Viceroy's letter:

Letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, dated 9th June, 1946:—

Dear Mr. Jinnah,

Thank you for your letter of yesterday. You speak of an assurance about the five: five: two ratio. There was no assurance on this point. But I told you as I told the Congress, that this was what I had in mind. It would be wrong for me to leave you under the impression that there was any assurance, although I hope that we may reach agreement on that basis.—Yours sincerely, WAVELL.

The fact, however, remains that he did make this representation to me and authorised me to do likewise to the Working Committee and the Council of the All-India Muslim League, both of which were induced to come to their decisions upon the faith of this representation.

NEW FORMULA

(2) The next important date is the 13th of June, when I was called by the Viceroy, and, suddenly he presented a new formula for the composition of the Interim Government, i.e., five: five: three. I have already explained as to what transpired between him and me with regard to this revised formula. But the Viceroy failed to negotiate an agreement with the Congress on this basis also and I was informed by his letter of the 15th June that the Cabinet Delegation and he would issue a statement on the 16th of June on the action they proposed to take. I reproduce below in full the Viceroy's letter of 15th June:—

Failure With Congress

Letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to Mr. M. A. Jinnah dated June 15, 1946:

Dear Mr. Jinnah,

I am writing to inform you that after discussions with the Congress representatives I have failed to negotiate an agreement on the composition of an Interim Government on the basis which I suggested to you. The Cabinet Delegation and myself have, therefore, decided to issue tomorrow a statement on the action we propose to take; and we will let you have a copy of this before publication.—Yours Sincerely, WAVELL.

Their final proposals were embodied in their statement of 16th June and now they have gone back on these proposals also by postponing the formation of the Interim Government indefinitely.

FANTASTIC INTERPRETATION

(3) As regards my interview on the evening of the 25th of June at 5-30 p.m., when I was suddenly called by the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy, fantastic interpretation was suggested on the statement of the 16th June in the course of our talk and I was asked to give my opinion: and I emphatically differed from them. It was agreed that they will communicate in writing to me finally their views and the action they proposed to take. The Viceroy then sent me his letter dated the 25th June, which reached me, as I have already stated, at midnight after the resolution of the Working Committee was passed and released to the press. If, as it is now sought to make out that, they had already come to their final decision as to the course they were going to adopt, why was that decision not communicated to me by the Viceroy earlier in the day as they had received the Congress reply before mid-day on the 25th of June instead of calling me for discussion as to the correct interpretation or true construction of paragraph 8 in the statement of June 16, and then informing me that the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy will communicate with me as to what they proposed to do?

I give below the full text of the Viceroy's letter of 25th June referred to above, my reply to this letter dated the 26th and the Viceroy's reply to it dated the 27th June conveying to me his intention to form a temporary Caretaker Government till the reopening of negotiations "after the elections to the Constituent Assembly have been completed."

Letter from His Excellency the Viceroy dated 25th June '46:

Dear Mr. Jinnah,

You asked for a letter in confirmation of what the Delegation said to you this evening.

We informed you that the Congress had accepted the statement of May 16 while refusing to take part in the Interim Government proposed in the statement of June 16.

This has produced a situation in which paragraph 8 of the statement of June 16 takes effect. This paragraph said that if either of the two major parties was unwilling to join in the setting up of a Coalition Government on the lines laid down in the statement, the Viceroy would proceed with the formation of an Interim Government "which will be as representative as possible of those willing to accept the statement of 16".

Since the Congress and the Muslim League have now both accepted the statement of May 16, it is the intention to form a Coalition Government including both those parties as soon as possible. In view, however, of the long negotiations which have already taken place, and since we all have other work to do, we feel that it will be better to have a short interval before proceeding with further negotiations for the formation of an Interim Government.

This, therefore, is the curse of action we propose to adopt, unless the two main parties can within the next few days agree upon a basis on which they can co-operate in a Coalition Government.

Meanwhile the election and summoning of a Constituent Assembly as laid down in the statement of May

(Continued on Page 16)

No Compromise On Fundamentals

(Continued from Page 10.)

tion of portfolios.

"On the points which you desire to be made clear in connection with the Government to be formed under our statement of June 16, I give you the following reply after consultation with the delegation:

"1. Until I have received acceptances from those invited to take office in the Interim Government, the names in the statement cannot be regarded as final. But no change in the principle will be made in the statement without the consent of the two major parties.

"2. No change in the number of 14 members of the Interim Government will be made without the agreement of the two major parties.

"3. If any vacancy occurs among the seats at present allotted to representatives of minorities I shall naturally consult both the main parties before filling it.

"4. (a) and (b) The proportion of members by communities will not be changed without the agreement of the two major parties.

"5. No decision on a major communal issue could be taken by the Interim Government if the majority of either of the main parties were opposed to it. I pointed this out to the Congress President and he agreed that the Congress appreciated this point."

(Sd.) WAVELL.

INCLUDING MUSLIM OF CONGRESS CHOICE

Viceroy's "No" To Congress

Letter from the Viceroy to the Congress President, dated June 22, 1946:

My Dear Maulana Sahib,

I understand from Press reports that there is a strong feeling in Congress circles that the party should insist on their right to include a Muslim of their own choice among the representatives of the Congress in the Interim Government.

For reasons of which you are already aware it is not possible for the Cabinet Mission or myself to accept this request, but I would draw your attention to paragraph 5 of the statement of June 16 which reads as follows:

"The above composition of the Interim Government is in no way to be taken as a precedent for the solution of any other communal question. It is an expedient put forward to solve the present difficulty only, and to obtain the best available Coalition Government."

In the light of this assurance that no precedent is established we appeal to the Congress not to press their demand but to take part in the strong Interim Government which the country so urgently needs.

(Sd.) WAVELL.

FINAL REJECTION OF INTERIM PLAN

Azad Conveys Decision

Letter from the Congress President to the Viceroy, dated June 14, 1946:

Dear Lord Wavell,

I have just received the telephonic message sent on your behalf asking me to communicate immediately the decision of the Working Committee in regard to the proposals for Provisional Government. The decision was in fact taken yesterday but we felt that it would be better if we wrote to you fully on all aspects of the proposals made by you and the Cabinet delegation. The Working Committee have been sitting almost continuously and will be meeting at 2 p.m. again today. After full consideration and deliberation they have been reluctantly obliged to decide against the acceptance of the Interim Government proposals as framed by you. A detailed and reasoned reply will follow later.

(Sd.) ABUL KALAM AZAD.

The Last Letter

Letter from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, to the Viceroy, dated June 25:

This letter has already been published in the Press along with the resolution of the Congress Working Committee.

The Congress President in this letter gave a detailed reply expressing the inability of the Congress Working Committee to assist the Viceroy in forming a provisional government as proposed in the statement of June 16, 1946. The letter, however, accepted the proposals of the statement of May 16, 1946, for the formation and successful working of the Constituent Assembly after recording the interpretation of the Congress Working Committee to certain provisions of this statement.

Zero Hour Approaching!

FATEFUL TEST PREPARATIONS COMPLETED

"STATESMEN SHOULD NOT EAT THEIR WORDS"

(Continued from Page 15.)

16 are going forward.—Yours Sincerely, WAVELL.

JINNAH'S LETTER.

Latter from Mr. M. A. Jinnah to His Excellency the Viceroy dated 26th June, 1946:—

Dear Lord I Wavell received your letter dated 25th June, 1946, at midnight last night after I had sent you the resolution of my Working Committee passed at its meeting yesterday with a covering letter of the same date, agreeing to join the Interim Government on the basis of the statement of the Cabinet Delegation and yourself dated 16th June, and the clarifications and assurances given by you after consultation with the Cabinet Delegation in your letter dated the 20th of June addressed to me.

I regret that the Congress, while accepting the statement of the 16th of May, should have rejected the proposals regarding the setting up of the Interim Government on the basis of the statement of 16th June, which was the final decision of the Cabinet Delegation and yourself in this regard. May I draw your attention to paragraph eight of the statement of 16th June, which clearly lays down that the acceptance of the statement of 16th May, and rejection of the final proposals embodied in the statement of the 16th of June, cannot change the basis and principles laid down therein?

In paragraph three of your letter, when you say that the Viceroy would proceed with the formation of an Interim Government "which wih be as representative as possible of those willing to accept the statement of May 16", the quotation qualifies them to be included in the Interim Government, but, only on the basis of and the principles laid down in, your proposals of the 16th of June. In these circumstances as indicated in the statement of 16th June, paragraph seven, that you aimed at inaugurating the Interim Government about the 26th of June, I hope, you will not now delay the matter but go ahead with the formation of the Interim Government on the basis of your statement of 16th June 1946.—Yours Sincerely, M. A. JINNAH.

Short Interval Necessary

Letter from His Excellency the Viceroy dated 27th June 1946:—

Dear Mr. Jinnah,

Thank you for your letter of yesterday. I am sorry that my letter did not reach you till after the meeting of your Working Committee had ended.

As we explained to you during our interview on Tuesday, the Cabinet Mission and I consider that in the light of paragraph 8 of the statement of 16th June I am clearly bound to make an attempt to form a Government representative of both the major parties, since both have accepted the statement of 16th May.

I think you will agree that it is essential to have a short interval before resuming negotiations, and as we informed you, it is proposed to set up a temporary Caretaker Government of officials. I intend reopening negotiations after the elections to the Constituent Assembly have been completed. Meanwhile the Cabinet Mission will return home to report.—Yours sincerely, WAVELL.

Jinnah's Request

(4) As regards my request for the postponement of the elections to the Constituent Assembly, my reply to the two letters of the Viceroy of the 28th June has not been included in the published letters. I, therefore, think that I must, in fairness, release my letter of the 28th of June in reply to the Viceroy's letter of the 27th June reproduced above; and also my reply dated 28th June to the two letters of the Viceroy of same date released to the press yesterday. The following is the text of the two letters:

Neither Fair Nor Just

Letter from Mr. Jinnah dated 28th June, to His Excellency the Viceroy in reply to the latter's dated 27th June, 1946.

Dear Lord Wavell,

I am in receipt of your letter of June 27, 1946.

I had already pointed out by my letter of the 26th of June in reply to yours of the 25th, and also, at the interview on Tuesday 25th June with you and the Cabinet Delegation that you were in honour bound to proceed forthwith with the formation of your Interim Government in accordance with the statement of the 16th of June, which was final, and the assurances given to us.

The Cabinet Delegation and yourself issued an official statement late in the evening of 26th June, and as I have already pointed out in my statement issued to the press yesterday, by that pronouncement you have chosen to go back upon your pledged word by postponing the formation of the Interim Government.

Now I have received your letter of 27th June and hereby inform you that I cannot agree with you when you say in your letter that "it is essential to have a short interval before resuming negotiations." I repeat that you should have proceeded in terms of the paragraph 8 of the statement of June 16th without delay. But since you have adopted this course of action in the official statement of the Cabinet Delegation and yourself, which is neither fair nor just, I strongly urge upon you without prejudice, that the elections to the Constituent Assembly should also be postponed as, you know, that according to all the relevant documents and particularly the two statements of the Cabinet Delegation and yourself dated 16th and 25th of May, the long-term plan and the formation of the Interim Government formed one whole each constituting an integral part of the whole scheme. It is, therefore, undesirable to proceed with one part, i.e., elections to the Constituent Assembly and to postpone the other.—Yours sincerely, M. A. JINNAH.

Position Not Changed

Letter from Mr. M. A. Jinnah to His Excellency the Viceroy in reply to his two letters of the 28th June released to the press yesterday.

Dear Lord Wavell,

I am in receipt of your letter of 28th June. The facts are correctly stated in my statement that was released to the press yesterday the 27th of June.

The explanation that you now give in your letter under reply what took place between me and the Cabinet Delegation and yourself, does not change in any way the position. The fact is that you did not communicate to me your views officially before the meeting of the Working Committee. I requested you to send your views officially to me and you did so by your letter of the 25th of June, which reached me at midnight after the Working Committee had passed their resolution which was released to the press according to the solemn arrangement that we were to give our reply immediately after the decision of the Congress. If you wish to take the credit that some indication was given to me of the change on your part in the course of the interview, where we discussed so many things, you may do so.

As regards paragraph two of your letter I am surprised when you say that the assurances quoted by me from your letter in my statement were given "if both the major parties had accepted the statement of the 16th of June." No such indication of any condition is given in your letter of the 20th of June, which I understand from your Private Secretary has already been released to the press together with some other correspondence. May I request you to release this letter also?

I have received a second letter from you dated the 28th of June. May I also request you to publish the full text of my letter of the 28th of June asking you to postpone the Constituent Assembly elections—and not only a substance of it which might have appeared in the All-India Radio broadcast—as you propose to release your reply to the press.—Yours sincerely, M. A. JINNAH.

I maintain that the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy have gone back on their word within ten days of the publication of their final proposals in not implementing the statement of the 16th of June and I fully endorse what has been put so well—"statesmen should not eat their words."

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, June 29. (Reuter): New York Cotton Market is closed to-day. It will remain closed on every Saturday until further notice.

Due To Favourable Weather Conditions Bomb May Be Dropped Hour Earlier, i.e., 3 a.m. Monday

Admiral Blandy's Bland Denial Of Testing Of Bacteriological Warfare

ABOARD THE UNITED STATES SHIP 'APPALACHIAN' OFF BIKINI ATOLL, June 29. (Reuter): A last minute check to-day of the superfortress "Dave's Dream" which will drop the atom bomb on Bikini Atoll disclosed that one engine was faulty. It was immediately replaced, cables Joseph Laitin, Reuter's special correspondent.

While 40,000 members of the task force stood tensely by to-day, with little left to do but wait for the final weather report, which will determine whether the bomb will drop on schedule, a navy spokeesman stated that the chances "looked fine" for favourable conditions, though the drop might be made an hour earlier than planned (21-30 G.M.T., instead of 22-30 G.M.T., on Sunday or 03-00 I.S.T., Monday) for the sake of better visibility.

TEST RUNS MAY BE SUPERFLUOUS

Earlier drop would be made possible by eliminating the planned three test runs over the target. The accuracy of the bomber crew in 30,000 feet bombing has amazed top military men, who now think that test runs may be superfluous.

Major Swancutt, pilot of "Dave's Dream" said in an interview that he was fully confident of his bombardier dropping the bomb within 200 feet of the bull's eye.

Besides his crew he will carry an army officer, a navy man and a civilian technician, who will arm the mob in the air to minimize danger.

ABOARD U.S.S. "APPALACHIAN", OFF BIKINI ATOLL, June 29. (Reuter): Vice-Admiral William Henry Blandy, Commander of the United States Atomic Task Force, to-day, denied reports that bacteriological warfare would be tested during the atom test, off Bikini to-morrow night, cables Joseph Laitin, Reuter's special correspondent. He added, however that germs had been placed on board one of the vessels to determine the effect of them of radiation.

Admiral Blandy, speaking at a joint press conference with Mr. James Forrestal, the United States Navy Secretary on an open deck of correspondents' ship anchored in Bikini Lagoon added: "We insisted that the germs should be of a harmless variety because we did not want dangerous germs running around the ship when our men went back aboard. There was a fifty-fifty chance that the first test would be held on Monday as scheduled (Sunday night G.M.T.)".

PREPARATIONS ALMOST COMPLETED.

BIKINI, June 29. (U. P. A.): "Dave's Dream," the Superfortress which will drop the atomic bomb on Bikini lagoon Sunday, carried out her final test flight to-day as the 75 vessels of the target fleet were anchored in readiness in Bikini lagoon.

Some of these ships appear to be anchored bow to stern around the Navada, which is expected to receive the deadliest blow of all.

The United States' oldest carrier, the U.S.S. Saratoga, lies on the fringe of the target fleet and caused heartfelt comment from a veteran naval officer who told the United Press of America he was aboard her from Guadalcanal through Iwojima. "She deserves a better fate than that," he said.

The weather was clearing to-day and was expected to be favourable for the test, according to Operation Crossroads' Chief Weather Expert.

(Continued from col. 4)

P.M. (IST). Play was resumed at 3.45 P.M. (GMT) (9.15 P.M. (IST), after two and three-quarter hours of cricket time had been lost.

3 FOR 75

The light was bad and a slight drizzle began when Hazare sent down a maiden to Washbrook. Six runs were added when King in trying a big drive skied the ball and was caught at mid-off, making three wickets down for 75.

G. A. Edrich, a former prisoner of war in Japan, shaped confidently. A neat player, he stood up well to Amarnath and then deflected Hazare to fine leg boundary.

Washbrook hooked Amarnath hard to long-leg to complete 51 out of 90 in 115 minutes.

Mankad caught Edrich near the wicket at 93.

Hundred appeared in two and a quarter hours and then rain again stopped play. Play was abandoned for the day at 100 for 4.

Senior Secretaries To Quit?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, June 29.

"Government of careerists by careerists for careerists" is first comment I heard on the announcement today of the personnel of the Caretaker Government.

The announcement, it is stated, will be followed by resignations of some of the seniormost secretaries who has been passed over, thanks to 'palace intrigues.'

LANCASHIRE MAKE 100 FOR 4

LIVERPOOL, June 29, (Reuter): Weather here, where Indian begin the first of the two matches with County Championship leaders, Lancashire, today, was fine but overcas.

Indians had a comfortable journey from Northampton by train. Apart from Hazare who complained of slight sickness, all members of the team are well. Pataudi travelled from London yesterday and resumed the captaincy.

Rain set in 75 minutes before the match was due to begin. The ground was in splendid condition.

Washbrook won the toss and decided to bat. The match began promptly to time.

INDIA'S GREAT START

India made a great start, for Banerjee with the fourth ball after opening, clean-bowled Place playing forward. It was the first ball Place received, and he seemed surprised by the pace of the pitch which is much faster than Old Trafford. Only three runs were on the board, scored by Washbrook.

Both Banerjee and Amarnath employed a leg-trap and except when Banerjee dropped a slow full toss which Washbrook ondrove to the boundary progress was slow against keen and accurate bowling. Eventually Banerjee pitched one short and Washbrook hooked him to long-leg to complete his thousand runs for the season.

With a cold wind and heavily clouded sky, conditions looked far from promising, but 4 000 people were present.

The first bowling change came after 30 minutes, Mankad replacing Amarnath, who went to the pavilion end, in place of Banerjee.

Pataudi now had two men who bowled so finely at the Lord's Test against two England batsmen, Washbrook and Ikin.

MANKAD SPRINGS SURPRISE

Pataudi introduced Sarwate for Mankad at 46 and in his third over the new bowler surprised Ikin by getting him leg before, although Sarwate appealed, Ikin seemed to think that Nimbalker had dropped him, whereas he never touched the ball about which he knew little. So Ikin, after staying 66 minutes for 23 left his stand with Washbrook having yielded 51.

Sarwate struck a good length, and King spent an uncomfortable time against him, soon after joining Washbrook. King, when five edged him just short of Hazare at first slip. However King showed he was not strokeless by vigorously square-cutting Sarwate.

Rain stopped the play after 90 minutes, with the total at 69.

So far Nimbalkar was very alert and did not concede a single extra.

Rain continued making further play before lunch impossible.

69 FOR 2 AT LUNCH

Lancashire had scored 69 for two wickets at lunch.

It was raining after lunch. Resumption was delayed.

Tea was taken at 3 P.M. (GMT) 8.30

(Continued in Col. 3.)

A CRITIQUE OF IPTA's 'LEFTY'

By D. C. Home

It was a unique sensation to see "Lefty" on the stage. Though the production sufferred from technical flaws, the play stirred up the revolutionary emotions in the heart of those who see in the eventual emergence of a classless society the salvation of mankind. It depicted the drama inherent in the growth of working class movement in all its intensity and showed the necessity and inevitability of proletarian leadership over the fighting alliance of the exploited masses for the successful termination of the struggle.

Propaganda in the work of creative art is an inevitability. Without it the products of creative imagination is impossible. The propagation of a cause may be a very subtle and refined character, but creative work can never be devoid of it. Conscious and progressive artists have therefore recognised the necessity of it.

This is a revolutionary turn in the history of art and "Lefty" marks a higher level of development of this cult.

Form Vs. Content

To appreciate the inherent beauty and appeal of "Lefty" one has to first understand the dynamic process of the history of art. A very apt and convincing exposition of this fact was given in a recent edition of the progressive magazine "The Modern Quarterly". In the article the author says: "At great turning points in the history of art, when one cycle is drawing to its close and another is about to begin, the situation is (therefore) generally as follows; the field is dominated by the declining style, which marks the extreme sophistication, variety of technique and refinement of form, but its content has lost all significance. On the other hand, the pioneers of the emerging style are impatient of formalism and primarily concerned to propagate a new and vital content."

It is, therefore, necessary that those who want to understand the artistic beauty of "Lefty" must also cultivate the taste and develop the flair for progressive art. Because, beauty is not only a quality inherent in art, but has also a set up relation between itself and its viewer. Like the artists, connoisseurs are also not free from the limitations of class antagonism. On the contrary they are the slave of it. Only with conscious effort one can free from its influence.

To the conscious student of history as well as the champions of socialism, "Lefty" is a wonderful product of creative talents. It is an engaging exposure of productive relation among human beings. It arouses through the aesthetic response of its conscious audience an inspiration for a struggle to alter the existing order

But unfortunately, the emotional effect of the play on the audience has not been what it could be expected from its presentation. The responsibility lies in the inaptitude of the producer. He has shown inefficiency in its production.

Firstly, the decision to adapt the play to Indian conditions was an unhappy one. It betrayed a lack of understanding of the fact that the drama of class struggle has an international character. There is no difference in the principle of the fight between American bus drivers and their employers and that in the corresponding struggle in India. A truthful presentation of the play would not much hinder understanding of its social significance by the Indian audience. On the contrary it would force them to stretch their imagination a little and realise its implications in the Indian conditions.

But the decision to adopt the play to Indian conditions—by itself does not constitute a point of criticism.

What provokes criticism is the ineptitude with which the decision has been carried out. One misses imagination behind the adaptation. As it is produced, it confuses the audience's mind. They find themselves emotionally divided from their conscious understanding.

Take the case of Florrie, her family and her friend Sid. The sequence is surcharged with intense pathos. It gives the most touching picture of the inhumanness and cruelty of the present day society. But the fact that the sequence takes place in the household of an Anglo-Indian takes away much of the sympathy of the Indian audience with the victims.

A Basic Misrepresentation

Again, the case of Mota. This modification of an American trade union leader in respect of nomenclature misrepresents a basic fact of the trade union movement in India. Corruptibility among union bureaucrats is a bane of American workingclass movement. But in India it is free from this evil. There may be many corruptible persons, but they do not command the influence in India as they might find possible to do in America. Due to political reasons, the trade union movement in this country finds as its leaders in general persons of unassailable moral character and integrity.

Of course, the movement suffer from problems which can resemble the American evil. There are plenty of them. They grow from the rivalry to the trade union movement sponsored by defenders of vested interests. Intense activity is going on to crush the established trade union movement by propping up rival unions of puppet description. The producer should have studied that problem and selected his type to represent the character of Mota.

Instead, he has only changed the name and retained his personality. It may not have misled the underdog present in the hall. But it certainly has pleased the representatives of the bourgeoisie whose number was by no means small in the house. They are bound to get a handle for anti-trade union gibes and tell, "Look at your own leaders, they are a corruptible lot". In fact this gibe is not absent in India and "Lefty" might have been the unconscious and innocent cause for adding little strength to it.

There are other flaws like the ones mentioned above. And the reasons for their existence in this masterly written play of Clifford Odetts is to be found in the mental make-up of the producer himself.

A celebrated novelist, he is one of those who have broken away from the ivory tower. He is the champion of the people. But he is so in spite of his social affinities and environment.

A Scene from "Lefty"

Though he has broken away from the ivory tower, he has not yet left its attractive premises. He has not yet let himself loose in the thick of the people. His cultivated tastes and, perhaps prolonged stay abroad, prevent him from flinging himself down from the high pedestal where he practically and intellectually resides.

He waveringly stands at that high altitude and tries to appraise the emotional contents of the social mind of the underdog from memory as well as through espying. To him the ruggedness and wretchedness of the Indian worker have not yet revealed themselves in all their ugliness and horror. That is why he prefers, or rather does not oppose, a little rouge on the cheeks and lips of the wife of Abdul, or a touch of the powdered puff on the face of poorly payed bus conductor Sid. He also fails to detect the air of incredible sophistication when a bus driver Abdul's wife says, "I am going to Ashraf. He still keep my photo in his watch."

It is true, the character of the working class movement is international, but that does not mean the struggle is not varied in form. On the contrary it is violently so. The unequal development of capitalism itself causes its variation. Without a proper understanding of this variation it is difficult to modify a play like "Lefty" to the Indian condition.

Apart from these defects the production of the play suffered from some technical flaws as well. The producer has not been able to direct his dramatic personelae with effeciency and artistic imagination. He has failed to control the movements, position and tone of the artists to an extent where individual acting of all would be co-ordinated into an artistic whole. This failure resulted in occasional discontinuity of its emotional appeal.

But, fortunately, the producer is sincere and earnest. And for his support he has the People's Theatre and its tradition. That is why the play is not a failure. Neither does it constitute a blemish on the reputation of the IPTA. It is another laurel on its brow. And for this achievement the earnestness and sincerity of the producer and the superb contributions of the cast are responsible as much as the play itself can claim.

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SHADOW OF FAMINE OVER MYSORE

By H. N. Brailsford

The author, who toured many parts of India during his recent visit, writes about the harrowing conditions he found in Mysore. The rural areas there are fast approaching the state of Bengal in 1943 and unless some remedying steps are taken pretty quick, the Mysore people face a grim future.

February the shadow of fa- has darkened India's horizon. Bengal, a complacent and incompetent administration took its relief measures many months behind the emergency.

This time under better leadership from Delhi the Government of India acted three months ahead of the crisis. It has planned and struggled with the help of an able team of expert officials. But the failure of both the winter rains confronted it with a shortage all over the Peninsula of seven million tons of food grains, which means, unless other continents give adequate aid, the worst famine India has experienced in half a century.

The measures that were taken involved in this country of primitive villages a big effort of organisation. No less than 130 million persons were brought within the rationing scheme. At the same time the standard ration of food grains, rice, wheat and millets, was cut from 1 lb. daily per head to 12 oz. Since the average villager depends mainly on cereal food, this is a starvation allowance, for it amounts to less than 1,200 calories. The cut was, however, less drastic than it looks. In fact the average Indian rarely drew his full ration when it stood at 16 oz. The amount actually drawn varied in different areas from 50 to 85 per cent. Even now, of the reduced ration, only 90 per cent is drawn. Here is a measure of India's poverty.

DIAL OF FAMINE

In New Delhi on the desk of a high official I saw the dial that measures the shadow of famine. It was a table of statistics that showed month by month the supplies of food grains available in each province in thousands of tons—so much had been procured by requisitioning within the province; so much in the deficit provinces had been imported from the surplus provinces; so much had come from overseas. The last column showed what stocks each province or State will have in hand at the end of June. Some of these figures were negligible. It was a terrifying revelation, for it meant that the prospect of maintaining in the stricken regions of Southern India even the starvation allowance of 12 oz. until the next harvest ripens, will depend entirely on the goodwill of the outer world.

Figures can terrify, but since I saw those tables, I have met the starving villagers themselves. In Bombay and Madras nearly everything has been done which their straitened resources permitted. Their rationing systems run smoothly. Use has been made of imported powdered milk, and much has been done to stimulate the cultivation of such crops as sweet potatoes. Madras has mobile kitchens which teach the peasants, who formerly lived on rice, how to use wheat and other unfamiliar substitutes. Bombay has Mobile Health Units which tour the villages and give first aid with milk and vitamin tablets to peasants who would otherwise succumb. But in Mysore State the administration has not been equal to its task.

CONDITIONS IN MYSORE

Mysore ranks among the more progressive Indian States. It was the first to develop its abundant hydro-electric power. It has some flourishing industries and plantations, good roads, a rich gold field and cities which startle the traveller by their relative prosperity. Though its government is an irresponsible bureaucracy, its Elected Assembly does focus public opinion and the State Congress Party though hampered in many ways, works openly and above ground.

When last winter's rains failed, the Administration faced an alarming problem. Two lean years lay behind it and it had no reserves. The harvest of millet and rice showed a drop of 42 per cent. which meant a deficiency of 300,000 tons of cereals, chiefly millet, in this region the peasants staple food. It was reckoned that out of a population of 8,000,000 some 3,600,000 producing peasants and their families had enough to eat, while in the rural areas some 2,600,000 persons and in the towns 1,800,000 would eventually be dependent on the Government for such rationed food as it could supply.

The Government's policy was first of all to collect their surplus from the producing land-owning farmers and peasants in the more prosperous districts by a stern system of requisitioning. In theory enough was left to these farmers to allow them to pay their labourers in kind. In fact it is doubtful whether many of them have sufficient stocks for this purpose. Other producers had food for some months. But, thereafter, they must be rationed. Secondly, the Administration cut the standard ration from the All-India level of 12 oz. to 8 oz. or even in the rural areas to 7 oz.

CRUEL MOCKERY

Of this starvation allowance only a part is given in rice, wheat or millet; the rest is made up of such substitutes as ground nuts or potatoes. The provision made for the towns was always more generous than the villages received. The Government can claim that by this severe husbandry it will have at the end of June two months' stocks of cereals in hand, with which to face the worst period that lies ahead. It intends in July to raise the standard ration to 12 ozs.

In theory this severe policy can be justified. But as I saw it in operation it turned out to be a cruel mockery of the people's needs. I spent two days in visiting villages with Congress friends, while on the third day I had a high official as my guide. The plan does not work. The landless labourers, who get no ration cards and, therefore, cannot buy grain are not in fact paid in kind but in money.

"Can we eat money?" they would ask, as they clustered round us, each with his tale of hunger and fear. I examined many ration cards, and I found that those fortunate peasants who did possess them, rarely received much more than half of the reduced ration to which they were entitled. Worse still, the issue was irregular.

It is not only in the districts officially classed as famine areas that some villages are nearing the end of their endurance. In one poor little village on the road from Hassan to Mysore, we noticed some women grubbing up roots in the waste land by the road side. They showed us the roots and herbs they were collecting and declared that these were all they had to eat. It was painful to see with what zest they consumed a loaf of bread we gave them. Most of their neighbours had fled to the towns, where they believed they could get food.

NEARING THE CRISIS

One had walked twenty miles to a town, only to die when he reached it. One man had a ration card, issued on May 15; when he presented it he got nothing and had got nothing up to June 10. Another man with a card of the same date got one week's supply; when he presented it again, he was threatened with a beating and sent empty away. The whole group looked emaciated and anaemic, more especially the women and the sickly children.

Another village in the Bangalore district was visibly nearing its crisis, though this also is not a famine area. Only ten or twelve of its seventy families had ration cards. One of these showed that a family of nine persons was receiving a ration that worked out at about 14 ozs. per head per week. Outside the village was a group of huts inhabited by untouchables, who numbered sixty persons. They had not a ration card among them. They insisted that I should enter their miserable dwellings and examine the jars in which peasants store their grain. All of them were empty. They showed me the wild herbs they collect and boil. Apart from these they were living on sweet potatoes, which they buy at a penny per pound. Many of them looked ill and the nearly naked children were visibly emaciated.

Gold—And Hunger!

The worst of the villages I saw was Potenahalli in the Kolar district. This is classed as a famine area. Here nature in her irony has located a rich gold field among the hungry villages.

This place, with a population of 600 persons, had a food depot, whose keeper is a Member of the Legislative Assembly. He locked it up on May 29th; went away to Bangalore without leaving a substitute in charge, and locked it still was on June 12th. In the interval no rations could be drawn. The cards I saw showed that when rations were available, they were at the rate of about 6 1/2 ozs. per person per day.

Many families even in this destitute village had no cards at all. "Those who come to the depot well-dressed", as one old man put it, "get rations: the others don't." No wheat or rice was issued, only jowar (a coarse millet) and ground nuts. The result as the village doctor (himself a sick man) told us was a dangerous prevalence of intestinal disorders. We asked him how much longer the village could stand these conditions. He answered indirectly: "Food must come immediately; can't you see for yourselves?"

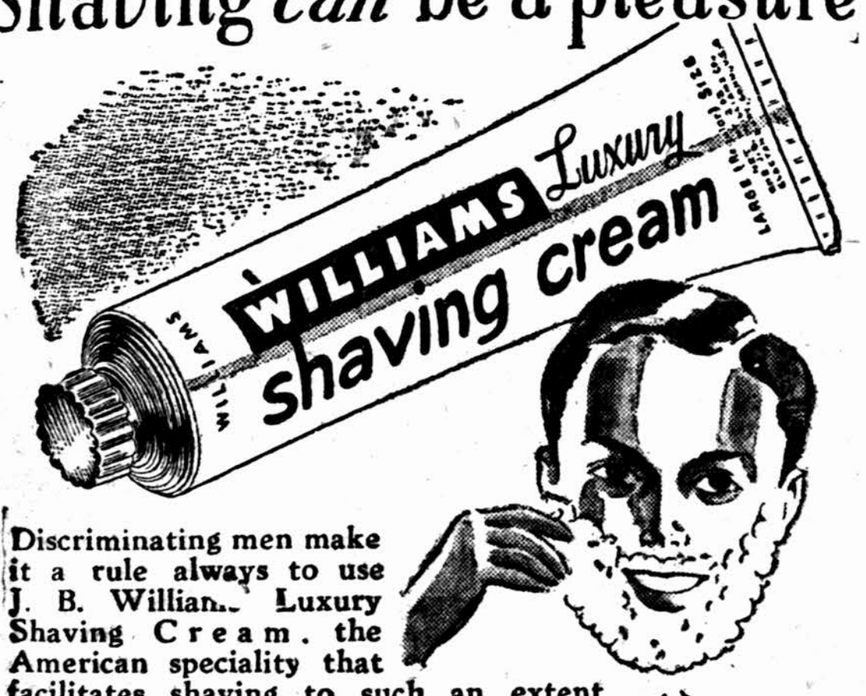
Administration Broken Down

And indeed we could. The faces of the old men and the children haunt me still, like some nightmare etching by Goya. We looked at the emaciated crowd that gathered round us and wondered whether half of it will survive. The doctor was helpless. He had a few drugs, but if there are powdered milk and vitamin tablets in Mysore State, they do not reach this village.

As we turned away, the doctor warned us that we had not seen the worst, and he named another village which is even nearer its end. It was the head of the Food Administration of Mysore who predicted that by the first days of August over four million persons in this State may be starving. I think the ordeal will come sooner.

The facts as I witnessed them need no commentary. Faced with a desperate problem the administration of this State has broken down. It would be easy to enumerate many things it might have done but did not do. It could have used yeast and ground nut powder both local products as sources of protein and vitamin B. It could even now forb the export from the State of vegetables and especially potatoes, subsiding them, if necessary. Some kitchens, thanks to the Congress, are open with State aid for the destitute, but too few to save many lives. The broad conclusion is simple. Mysore is in urgent need of imported food, but as urgently it needs an Administration capable of distributing fairly the supplies it receives. With the additional food it should accept a team of experienced organisers, vested with full powers.

Shaving *can* be a pleasure



Discriminating men make it a rule always to use J. B. William.. Luxury Shaving Cream, the American speciality that facilitates shaving to such an extent that it becomes a pleasure.

Williams quickly softens beard bristles and holds them up for a really close shave. So mild and pure are its ingredients that it can safely be used on even sore or tender skins.

Lather up and try for yourself. Supplies are now available on the market.

Aqua Velva, Williams' after-shave lotion, braces and refreshes your face—leaves it feeling softer, smoother, with a clean pleasant scent.

Williams AVAILABLE AT ALL THE BEST SHOPS

"Daddy says you're a Doctor of Music".
"Yes, that's quite true, my boy."
"A real doctor?"
"Yes! Of course."
"Well, then perhaps you could mend my mouth organ."

Let us talk it over —

The ration girl! Three years ago when she made a debut on our social scene, we were a little too much puzzled.

Of course, in those days girls did go to schools and even mixed colleges by the hundreds and there wasn't anything out of the way about it. Some of them had even joined the vast fraternity of the male bread-earners, though theirs was a very limited sphere—of the school teacher. But then, there wasn't a tinge of proletarianism about it—rather it had a certain helo around it. It was a noble profession (or so they were told from platforms) and a career for mamma's girl.

But the ration girl was an unforseen phenomenon. She was much to be pointed at, talked about and even criticised. The young girl, conscious of her new venture, yet trying to keep her pose, was naturally abashful of the uncalled-for public attention. She couldn't understand why people should twist their necks and dart questioning glances at her person. It wasn't as if they were unaccustomed to her presence in such buzzing, tumbling crowds. For years on end she had been taking the six number tram, or the D route bus or the nine-fifty-eight fast. The only difference was that instead of a pile of text-books and exercise-books, she carred an ostentatious money purse, a small packet wrappd in a paper and perhaps a magazine or a fat novel to read in the train.

* * * *

Little did she realise then that she was creating yet another social problem. Nor could the public at large see that the society could absorb in its fold the new outgrowth of the middle-class woman bread-earner! They thought it was just a passing phase or at the most, an unavoidable evil of wartime conditions. However, it is now well over one full year that the war is ended and still there are no signs of the ration girl bidding you good bye! It looks as though she has come to stay for good at least for some time more! The food situation in the world, much less in the country, does hardly warrant her early liquidation. As a matter of fact, she has become a common feature in the life of many more cities in the country.

And how has she fared all those years? The thrill of the new adventure is no more; only the perpetual monotony remains. It hasn't been any fun at all going out in the scorching sun, pouring rains and sweeping winds. Moreover, there is no longer the sympatheic attitude of the boss in the o.ce. (She has got what she has been asking for—equality with men.) And therefore isn't she in honour bound to be punctual, regular and efficient at her desk?

Of late, the department has appointed a woman liason officer specially to look into her complaints or demands. (That shows that the bosses are anxious to retain her services, for she has proved her efficiency beyond any dispute.) One nevertheless wonders how far the liason officer gets through the mist of official red-tape?

* * * *

Just a few days back I was surprised to hear a ration girl curse her job and talk of resigning it too in disgust! I thought her to be too rash for where was the sense in working for three long years and chucking it now when she was entitled for a higher post than the Rationing Inspector's? As things stand today, it's difficult for women to come up high in any service. But she told me she couldn't risk her baby's health for the job. Her office head thought she was taking undue advantage of the fact that her home was near by and thus usurping a few minutes more than the lunch hour in going home and coming back. (It never appealed to the brass-head that she went home not so much to feed herself but feed her nine-month old baby.)

He had no choice but to transfer her to another ward (though actually they have orders to see that wherever possible the women should be posted in wards close to their residential locality or ward.) To say the least, this is sheer cussedness but what's worse, this case may be treated as a precedent in the future!

Perhaps here's a field for investigation and inquiries by the A.I.W.C.?

—*Leela*

Your Dreams Give You Awa

By A Psychiatrist

(As Told To Celia Benabu)

What did you dream last night?

Were you standing in an endless queue outside the butcher's and just as it came to your turn the last piece of meat disappeared? Or perhaps you found your dream house at last. There it was, seemingly right in front of you, but try as you would you could not reach it. It was always a little further on. Or was that atom bomb aiming straight at you?

These are the sort of dreams you may be having now, if you are worrying about atomic bombs, how to feed the family, or because you cannot find anywhere to live.

Anxiety Dreams

Anxiety, and not emotions tied up with affections, is the most common cause of dreams. When you are anxious and tense you do not sink right down into a deep sleep, and it is just below the surface of sleep that dreams are most vivid.

Dreaming that you have a train to catch but cannot move because your legs seem to be weighted down, is a typical anxiety dream. It may be caused by worrying about your job, or the fear of being left behind in your work—like seeing 'the other fellow' get the promotion you are after.

Nightmares are acute anxiety dreams and are caused by violent mental conflict. A dream that frequently troubles people is that of falling from a great height. The fear of height and subsequent falling is a common one. But great fears of falling from a height are often caused by doubt of yourself—lack of self-confidence.

For instance, an ambitious person may have reached a better position in life than his ability merits, and he has fears of slipping back, which may result in such a nightmare.

Another form of fear-ridden dream is one that really tough soldiers had after an engagement during which they saw their friends killed. In most cases it was not fear of their own destruction that caused the terrifying dreams, but the damage caused to their affections in the loss of a pal.

Awful Impulses

One man at a base hospital had fearful dreams. He had been in several actions where a large number were killed, but this was not the cause of his nightmares. Taken prisoner by the Italians, he was condemned to be shot at six o'clock on the night he escaped with twenty-four comrades. Only six of them got away, the rest were shot. He and his companions hid in a cave on the sea-shore. Nearly an Italian sentry was stationed with a Sten gun. He had to kill the sentry by striking him on the head with a boulder, as they were unarmed. Brought up to look upon killing as wrong, it was because he felt guilty about being forced to kill in cold blood that he had those awful dreams of the head of the Italian sentry he had killed.

An even-tempered man may dream he is murdering his wife. He has to make an enormous effort to remain good-tempered, and to do so involves putting out of his mind such human tendencies as being aggressive or irritable. When these impulses arise they are not given free play.

During waking hours such awful impulses are kept out of mind. It would be too disturbing if they came out for what they really are. People are afraid of their strength, and that they may overwhelm them even when they are awake. It is like sitting on a chest to keep them down inside in waking hours. But during sleep the control is slackened and the awful impulses come out.

If you are feeling tired and bad-tempered you may dream you are hitting some one.

Measure Of Relief

It is the function of dreams to give some measure of relief to interests that are not asleep in the mind, and to avoid waking you up in so doing. If a dream wakens you it must have roused a dreadful feeling to do it.

Frequently a soldier hearing an actual shot when asleep in the battle area didn't wake because he thougnt it part of his dream until a comrade roused him.

Sometime in dreams you can watch with horror or delight, somebody who is doing things which are forbidden you, giving way to impulses and interests which must have no conscious expression, but must be kept hidden, pushed into a mental cave.

When illegal interests which are hidden in the deeper part of the mind come up, you dream you are committing a forbidden act like striking somebody you hate, or being affectionate to some one you are fond of, of doing something utterly irresponsible like going for a holiday when you should be getting on with your job.

Another common type of dream in these times particularly, is the 'escape' dream, such as having a holiday in the south of France, when it may be impossible to do so owing present conditions.

Interests which cannot find satisfaction in reality often emerge as dreams, the dreamer finds satisfaction and sleep is allowed to continue.

"No-Need" Dream

Then there is the 'no-need' dream —no need to go to work, for instance. Perhaps you don't want to go to your job, or you need a holiday, and your desires find fulfilment in your dreams.

Often needs, interests and problems that may be too serious to be dealt with in full consciousness appear in dreams. Things which have matured in the deeper 'dark' part of the mind reveal themselves in dreams before reaching the conscious mind of the individual.

This may happen in those uncanny dreams which foretell the future. You may dream your father is going to die, and he may do so. But if he is very ill you may have been expecting this to happen or thinking it likely to occur, and the dream is an expression of what is going on, probably quite unconsciously, deep down in your mind.

Two strange and remarkable things about dreams are that there may be no sense of place, and no sense of time. This is because dreams come from the deeper part of the mind where there is no real sense of time, and they take what goes on at extraordinary speed.

A Pointer

Then there are dreams that haunt people, and one small aspect pursues them for days. This haunting part of the dream is usually highly significant, and is the key to what is going on in the mind.

A dream may be a jumble of all sorts of things inextricably mixed, but one particular thing may stand out, such as a curiously coloured apple, which is the pointer to the interpretation of the dream.

By questioning the dreamer about them, dreams can often be deciphered, and a patient may suddenly say: "I didn't realise it clearly until I thougnt about it, but I see now it was going on at the back of my mind all the time!

Patients rarely complain about dreams or nightmares oddly enough, their chief complaint is generally insomnia. But often in the course of psychological treatment, which may last over some months, a new patient who says he never dreams, will after about a fortnight, have an actual dream which reveals what is troubling him, and give a true picture of his state of mind. This invariably fits in perfectly with later findings and ultimate conclusions.

After around a fortnight's treat-

(Continued on Page 21)

A Domestic Check-up

What Do You Dislike Most In Your Wife/Husband?

What do husbands and wives think are the chief defects of each other?

Gallup Polls carried out in Britain, the United States and Canada reveal interesting facts. First, take the British poll:

All married people were asked recently:

"What do you think are the chief faults that husbands (wives) have?"

* * * *

HUSBANDS' COMPLAINTS: Nagging and gossiping by wives easily head the list.

Second, they are too hard to please, worry too much, interfere too much.

An equally large group of husbands mentioned some aspect of extravagance on the part of wives. "They think too much about clothes." "They are too pleasure-loving", were typical replies from this group.

The fourth group of complaints from British husbands did not appear in either the American or the Canadian lists. "Wives are too much wrapped up in domestic duties" was the complaint of 7 per cent of British husbands (one in every fourteen).

Being too "touchy", or too hysterical, or bad-tempered came next on the list.

Significantly, as many as 17 per cent of British husbands said that they had no fault to find. This is a considerably higher proportion than in America or Canada. Sixteen per cent failed to mention any particular fault.

WIVES' COMPLAINTS: Selfishness of husbands is at the top of the list. Drinking appears very low.

The complete replies of British wives were:

	Per cent.
Selfishness	12
Thoughtlessness; taking wives too much for granted	12
Lacking in consideration; "too hard to please"	11
"Do not appreciate wives' difficulties"; "Too mean"	8
Drinking too much	5
Smoking too much	2
Too extravagant	2
Do not take enough interest in the home	2
Miscellaneous	9
No fault to find	12
No particular fault mentioned ..	25
	100

* * * *

Now for the other Polls:

U. S. HUSBANDS' COMPLAINTS—Main complaints were that wives nagged and that they made no effort to be thrifty.

The third most frequent complaint was that the wives were poor homemakers. "Running the house is strictly a side-line with them."

Tenth on the husbands' list of complaints, arranged in order of frequency of mention, was "other men." Eight per cent said that wives did not have any faults.

U. S. WIVES' COMPLAINTS—Husbands' faults were put in this order:

1. Too much drinking.
2. Take their wives too much for granted. "After marriage they do not bring home a box of candy."
3. Selfishness; thinking only of themselves.
4. They domineer.

Fifth on the list was "other women." Four out of every hundred said that husbands have no faults.

* * * *

CANADIAN HUSBANDS' COMPLAINTS.—Once more nagging headed the list, followed by gossiping, gadding-about and extravagance. Six per cent of the husbands said that wives had no outstanding fault.

CANADIAN WIVES' COMPLAINTS—They resemble very closely those mentioned in the case of American husbands. At the top of the list comes drinking

Selfishness or egoism was the second main complaint: "They actually seem to believe that they are the only ones of any importance in the family."

In the third place the Canadian husbands take their wives too much for granted.

"Finding fault all the time" and failure of Canadian husbands to take their share of family responsibility were the next most frequent complaints from the wives.

INCOME TAX LAW

INCOME-TAX SECTIONS RE-ARRANGED—By D. H. Nanavati Solicitor (Publishers N. M. Tripathi Ltd., Price Rs. 5/8'-).

This is an excellent little book for the student of law or Commerce as well as for the general tax-payer who desires to acquaint himself with the law of income-tax. As Solicitor to the Income-Tax Department of the Government of India, at Bombay, the author has a very wide experience of the working of the Income-Tax Act. In simplifying this dry and difficult branch of the law and presenting it in a palatable form in 100 pages as he has done in this little book, the author has handled the subject in a masterly way. The treatment of the subject is unorthodox and instead of commenting on the sections in their serial order, the author has grouped them in his own way. The ratio of all the leading cases up to date has been embodied and the cases cited in the commentary. The bare text of the Income-Tax Act as amended upto 15th September 1945 and of the Indian Finance Act 1946 as well as a General Index Suffixed to facilitate easy reference add to the usefulness of the book. Originally delivered as lectures to Students for the Solicitor's Examination, the author has done well to have them published for the benefit of the public.

J. R. V.

ROMAN SCRIPT & INDIAN NAMES

TRANSLITERATION INTO THE ROMAN SCRIPT, BY K. G. MUSHRUWALA (HAMARA HINDUSTHAN PUBLICATIONS, BOMBAY) AS. 4.

Mr. Mashruwala's susceptibilities are roused because various persons use fantastic Roman spelling for Indian words and thereby cause mispronunciations. "Since that (the Roman) script has to be used", says Mr. Mashruwala, "it is essential that it should be used in an exact and standardised manner". So far, so good. But why should an Indian have to use the Roman script at all? Is none of the Indian scripts good enough? Mr. Mashruwalla's answer is, "I do not wish to discuss Roman script versus Indian scripts". Mr. Mashruwala admits that there are only 26 letters in the Roman script, whereas there should be at least 50. He here presents an elaborate scheme whereby to rectify the omissions. Much labour has been devoted by the author in framing the scheme. For a long time to come, however, the scheme will interest only linguists

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION, BY P. Y. GODBOLE, Re. 1 (THE INTERNATIONAL BOOK SERVICE, POONA 4.)

The author holds the reasoned opinion that India is and should continue to be one and undivided and that a constitution can and should be framed so as to preserve that unity and at the same time provide for the cultural and other advance of the peoples of the country. He suggests a sketch of the frame work of the constitution. A few points may be mentioned. A select committee should be formed out of the Lower Houses of Provincial Legislatures and of the representatives of States and industries, with a certain number of guaranteed seats to Muslims and "special interests." This body should draw up a declaration of rights, including those of the minorities. Composite executives would be elected both at the Centre and in the Units, by one or both houses of the Legislature. The Executives would be removeable by a 3/4 majority vote of the Houses of Legislature There would be universal adult suffrage. There would be a Supreme Court for the Union. The scheme combines local independence with the existence of a strong centre.

VIDYARTHI GRISHMA PRAVRITHI, BY MAGANBHAI PRABHUDAS DESAI, AS. 6 (NAVAJIVAN KARYALAYA, AHMEDABAD).

This booklet is 31st in the Gujarat Vidyapith Granthavali, and, in succint Gujarati, explains the "why and wherefore' ' and the details of the scheme of the Summer Activity Movement among students. The book is the students' Bradshaw for utilising their vacations to the greatest advantage, and with pleasure and profit to themselves. Within a small compass, the book contains a remarkable wealth of information and instruction of use also to parents, teachers and children alike. The book should be kept and read by all.

N. H. P.

CHRISTIANITY, ITS ECONOMY AND WAY OF LIFE: BY J. C. KUMARAPPA, RE. 1-8. (NAVAJIVAN PUBLISHING HOUSE, AHMEDABAD).

This is a collection, inter alia, of addresses delivered, and a paper read by the author before Christian and other audiences. It also contains the correspondence that took place between the author and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta in 1930 on the subject of "Church and Civil Disobedience". With a wealth of quotation and illustrations from the Bible, the author has explained and discussed the Economy of the Cross, True Worship, War and Peace, Proselytising, Brotherhood of Man, etc., and has framed a scheme for world peace, broadbased on the teachings of the Bible. The author finds in every feature of the religion of Jesus a similarity to the culture of India.

AFTERMATH OF BENGAL FAMINE, BY PANCHU GOPAL BHADURI, (NATIONAL BOOK AGENCY LTD., CALCUTTA).

This pamphlet—the result of patient investigation—was published during the National Week 1945, and portrays the deeply distressing condition to which peasants, weavers, fishermen, destitute women and orphans were reduced during the last famine in Bengal. The author gives a terribly grim picture of the oppression and injustices to which the tiller of the soil and others are subjected at the hands of powerful anti-social elements. The book receives additional weight on account of the author addressing himself to the no less important task of rehabilitation to be scientifically brought about in place of making patches and repairs here and there.

SOME POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CONGRESS, BY SAM M. NEKSATKHAN (FOREWORD BY B. G. KHER) PP. 14, AS. 4.

The book forms part of the Election Campaign Series inaugurated by Hamara Hindosthan Publications, Bombay. Among the notable achievements to the credit of the Indian National Congress noticed in the book, are the inculcation and growth of political consciousness among men and women in every strata, class and section and in every province, the increase and improvement in fighting strength, and the introduction of the doctrine of non-violence in politics. It has paved the way for a real people's government.

N. H. P.

"1857"

Hind Kitabs, Bombay have just published "1857"—THE GREAT REBELLION, Price Re. 1-8 by Asoka Mehta the Socialist leader.

In this book Shri Asoka Mehta seeks to assess the significance of the First War of Indian Independence in the evolution of Indian nationalism and in the development of our people.

"I'm going to kiss you before I go," said the young man who had outstayed his welcome.

"Do it now while I'm still young", replied the girl, wearily

* * * *

"Have you heard about Rigden."

"No."

"He swallowed a gold collar stud and had to be operated on. It cost him £50."

"Gosh! It would have been cheaper to buy a new collar stud."

* * * *

Two travellers stood at a bar. One was doing most of the talking.

"Yes", he said, "I arrived home one morning after midnight and as I opened the door I saw a stranger kissing my wife. I closed the door softly and hurried downstairs. At 1 a.m. I returned. I opened the door softly—and there was the stranger still kissing my wife. So I went downstairs again. At 1.15——"

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It has been decided to hold an all-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference sometime in September, at Bombay. At this Conference, the new Constitution will be discussed and finally passed, and important decisions will be made with regard to carrying on the Association's work.

Besides the above activities of the Local Branches and various difficulties that the Workers were experiencing in running the Children's Centres were fully discussed at the Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference held at Ghatkopar on Sunday, June 16, under the presidentship of Shri Ranchhoddas Manchharam.

In the afternoon of the same day, the half-yearly Joint General Meeting was held under the presidentship of Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati. At this meeting reports of the Local Branches were adopted and elections were held of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Local Branches.

The Workers passed the whole day and had a very good time together. It is a joy to see the Local Branches coming into their own: All Workers seemed to be anxious to strengthen their Centres, and that, indeed, is the spirit required, and the enthusiasm desired

* * *

Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari children invited Madame Montessori to their excursion at Clifton sea-beach, and entertained her with some interesting items of programme. She was pleased to be in the midst of the children of the Association and enjoyed very much their songs and dances, etc.

Shri A. Vaidyanathan visited the Lahore Balkan-jji-Bari, and gave to the boys and girls a message of the unity of the children of the world. As a result of his visit, about twenty-five new members have joined the Bari. Mr. Kewalramani, President, and Mr. Hunsraj, Secretary, hope that the Centre will grow stronger now

The Cawnpore Balkan-ji-Bari was visited, besides others, by Shrimati Uma Nehru, Dr. Syed Hussain, Shri Shibban Lal Saxena (Vice-President, U.P.C.C.), and Dr. Dhani Ram Prem (of Birmingham, England). All of them spoke highly of the services that the Association was rendering to the cause of children.

Owing to vacations in Bombay schools, and children having gone out to different places, it seems the Balkan-ji-Bari activities at Bombay were slack. And now with the return of the boys and girls and workers, it is expected that the Branches will soon begin to hum with lively activities

At the public reception arranged in honour of Shrimati Hansa Mehta, on June 20, she was garlanded and presented with a picture album by the Balkan-ji-Bari. It may be recalled that Shrimati Hansa Mehta is an ex-Chairman, and at present a member of an all-India Board of Directors, as well as an ex-Editor of "PUSHPA —The Children's Own Paper."

* * *

There is a man who sneezes every time he looks at a red object. A red pillar box is like a pepper box to him; as soon as he sees it he sneezes, sneezes, sneezes. A red rose to his nose is like a red rag to a bull.

Many people sneeze when suddenly entering sunlight, and others require very small provocation to make them sneeze. The action is indeed a device of Nature to free the nostrils from irritating and harmful objects and substances, such as germs; and the sneezing which often precedes a cold is just Nature's effort to expel the germs which have alighted on on the mucous membrane.

But a man who sneezes every time he sees red is suffering from excessive nervous irritability. The nerves of his nose are, so to speak, all on edge and jump, and the sneezing is a sign that his general health is poor and that he has been injuring his nervous system by too much work, or anxiety, or excitement.

* * *

Have you had any dreams lately? A sister has sent to me some meanings to them. I wonder if they ever come true!

Tea: To dream you are having tea may mean a party before long. Wild animals: If you often dream of these, perhaps you will be an explorer when you grow up. Yacht: A visit from someone from far away.

* * * *

Then, here is a riddle in rhyme, sent by a Brother:

My first is in ache but not in pain.
My second in proud, but not in vain.
My third is in apple and also in pear.
My fourth is in seat but is not in chair.
My whole is a thing you never should lack.
And should always be worn right over your back.

Answer: A coat.

* * *

"Isn't it strange, Nooru", remarked Gulbanoo. "Sultana Apa likes to have them in the house and yet she turns them out every night."

"Does she?" Nooru exclaimed. "Whatever are they?"

"Lights, of course!" Gulbanno laughed.

* * * *

For joining Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, one has to fill up an enrolment form. For that and full particulars, please write to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a nine pies stamp for postage. You will feel happy to join this Great Brotherhood!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay 21

Madame Montessori amongst Balkan-ji-Bari Children.

Revival of cottage-industries—Art is focal point of the village—Achievements of uneducated craftsmen—Link between art and industry—They need "orders" for work—Designs Stimulate trade—India in fairs and festivals—Development of the film—Black spots in old Town.

While inaugurating the series of educational lectures sponsored by the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona on June 16 Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, discussed the principles and aims of the social welfare schemes recently announced by the Government. He stressed the importance of harnessing the power of the machine and modern scientific inventions for the creation of a new social order in which, he said, man would be able to regain and develop his creative faculty. He visualised an India in which man is not enslaved by the machine and industrialisation is not governed by the profit motive.

Right Solution

The problem, observed Mr. Kher, is not how to replace man with the machine, but how to give useful work to the millions of the unemployed in their enforced labour hours so as to promote and ensure the development of their inherent creative faculties. The solution, rightly pointed out by him, lies in the development of village industries and handicrafts, and it is the way to economic prosperity.

Useful work has to be assigned to the millions during their enforced leisure hours and during the seasonal unemployment. The real problem, however, is to create opportunities of work for craftsmen and designers who are descendents of builders and makers of the India of the olden times. The machine should be strictly restrained from swallowing those who are able to work with hands and to produce objects of beauty and utility. One of the principal items on the programme of industrialisation should, therefore, be determination of the sphere of the machine.

Work Of Uneducated

India's craftsmen, designers and architects had, to their credit, something which the machine has failed to achieve. Their work was full of vitality and variety, because it was the product of the unchecked creative energy and unenthralled manual labour. Several of its available examples are acclaimed by experts as beautiful and original in their designs, at the same time some of the architectural and sculptural relics give a clear impression that monumentality was the guiding principle of the ancient designers.

In the sense of current education such designers and craftsmen were uneducated, but the material left by them is, today, beyond the comprehension of the average educated person. It requires the connoisseur's skill for its proper evaluation and compels institutions and associations concerned with the revival of cottage industries to engage experts on high salaries for the purposes of its analysis and survey. Scholars have already compiled volumes on the subject of Indian arts and crafts—on the work of "uneducated" designers and craftsmen.

Foreign To Traditions

The movement known in the west as "art in industry" is in some respects connected with the distinctions of art like the fine and applied. The link between art and industry was vital in this country and should have rndered such a movement a distinct 'anachorism.' Art in its various mediums and without its prevailing illogical distinctions was a daily requirement of the people, and one of the channels through which it was conveyed to them was industry. Clearly speaking industry was a vehicle of beauty. India has added, to the cultural history of the world, a brilliant chapter on syncretism of the two apparently opposite principles—beauty and utility.

The design was the main concern of the cottage designers and workers engaged in the production of textiles and numerous other articles of daily use. It had offered full scope to them to bring into play, their creative abilities and had brought art within reach of the poor. Such art, though swept off its feet in cities by the strong wave of westernism, is still alive in cottages. The designs, patterns, colours and decorative processes which are popular among the village. Folks are its scintillations. They are faint marks of the link which had existed between art and industry.

"Artist" Within Him

Some of the fabrics with such patterns, ornaments and decorative auxiliaries have in recent years emerged as 'fashions' with society women. Such and several other things designed and made in India should be in demand as daily necessaries and not merely as ephemeral fashions. The insidious reversion to the old designs should, however, be taken as a symptom of the growing realisation, on the part of the people, of the intrinsic beauty of the things Indian in face of the strongly adverse circumstances.

The indigenous art and craft traditions owe their development and distinctive character to the creative endeavour made by designers, architects and craftsmen in successive ages. Their descendents, to whom they have bequeathed their legacy, are the people who are in need of immediate and liberal encouragement. The tendency to exclude them by restricting the scope of the revival to the utilitarian industries like bee-keeping, rope-making, spinning and plain-weaving should be deprecated as it is likely to withhold social justice from those to whom it is long overdue.

The solution of the problem of cottage industries will be incomplete as long as art is not recognised as one of the angles of approach to them. The "artist" within the cottage-worker needs a strong stimulus to enable him to resume his creative activity. Mr. Kher is convinced of the necessity of promoting the development of the inherent creative faculties of the millions of the unemployed but he should realise that the beginning should be made with the class of cottage-workers who are able to make objects of utility as well as beauty and who need to be relieved of their enforced unemployment. It will be easier to release the creative energy from its state of dormancy than to locate its potential sources.

Indian Design

According to the Government's social welfare plans, the village is the focal point of reconstruction and rural development, but art should be the focal point of the village. If the Government will focus its attention on 'Indian design', it will find the cooperation of "uneducated experts" very helpful in the execution of the schemes of town planning, housebuilding, textiles and other cottage industries.

To the cottage-workers of the category of designers, craftsmen and architects direct and actual help however small it be, will be more valuable than the connoisseur's critical review scholar's pedantic disquisition or surveyor's detailed inquiry. They need orders for work and not 'orders' to improve their work. They understood India and will find out what she requires today and will adapt their traditions to the modern conditions. The Indian industrial designs should be modern but beautiful and distinctive, and they will not fail to turn out as such if cottage workers and artists are assigned a place in the rank of makers of modern India.

Race For Export

A proposal was made by the editor, "News Chronicle," London last year in an open letter to the President of the Board of Trade for the organisation of an international exhibition in London in a few years' time. The exhibition is suggested as the celebration of the centenary of the great exhibition that was held in Hyde Park in 1851. The enthusiastic support given to the proposal by various institutions and individuals is indicative of the interest evinced by them in the expansion of the export trade of their country.

The expansion of the export trade presupposes improvement in industrial designs. The exhibition, if organised in 1951 will offer a strong stimulus to British designers to turn out better work, and will give a fillip to the export trade of Britain. Since India has the ambition to emerge as a highly industrialised country she will get something to learn by closely watching the post-war race for export trade run by various countries. At the same time she should not miss to include "design" as an important item on her industrial programme. To make the home market for her own goods secure against foreign competition and to explore avenues for opening export trade of finished products should be the twofold objective of industrialised India.

Not India's Concern

The first post-war international cinema festival will, as the news goes, be held at Cannes on the French Riviera from September 20 to October 5. Though the festival will be internatoinal in character, India is not mentioned among the countries which will be represented in it. Since the Americans are said to be considering the French invitation, Indians will not be unjustified in inquiring from New Delhi whether their country has received the French invitation.

India has proved to be a leading film-producing country in the East, and as such she is entitled to a place in every cinema festival organised on an international scale. The omission of the invitation should be taken as exclusion and should be an occasion for strong protest by the film-industry and the people

Indians frequently do not know how or when their country is represented in international fairs and exhibitions. Only recently news which appeared in a local daily gave the information that the Department of Information and Broadcasting (Exhibition Directorate), Government of India, proposes to send a mobile exhibition to tour important towns in Egypt, Iraq, Iran and the Persian Gulf in 1946-47. What material this mobile exhibition is going to take round? The officialdom should now cast off its chronic habit of treating India with supercilious indifference.

Expansion And Education

In his presidential speech at the annual general meeting of the Central Cine Corporation Ltd., held a few days ago Sir Alwyn Ezra pointed out some of the difficulties which the film industry has to face in obtaining equipment, raw stock and other supplies. The Government should promptly move the just demands of the film-producers and should remove obstacles which impede the expansion of the industry. The film should also proceed beyond the stage of entertainment and contribute its maximum to the educational and cultural development of this country.

There is an increasing demand for the development of the film as an educational agency. About a month back Mr Morarji Desai Home and Revenue Minister, Bombay, referred in a discussion with the members of the Executive Council of the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association to the role which the film is likely to play in moulding the juvenile and uneducated mind and then stressed the need of combining education with entertainment.

The film-industrialists ought to give more careful consideration to the educational and cultural interests of the people while designing entertainment films. The Government should also stimulate the development of the film above its present level by revising the rules of censorship, by granting full freedom of expression to authors and by giving representation to scholars, educationists, artist and musicians on the Boards of Film-Censors. It should, moreover, take the initiative in the matter of production of educational films.

Approved Anomalies

"Pro Bono Publico" has, in his letter which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of June 20 demanded, in time, explanation from the Municipality as regards the permission granted by the latter for the construction of sheds for workshops and factories in congested residential localities, through inquiry will probably reveal that small workshops or factories are located in some existing places originally constructed as garages or godowns.

Town-planning schemes are still in the air, but the town is already being re-planned in a curious way. Besides allowing sheds for workshops as factories, the Municipality permits shop-keepers to construct on Footwalks advertising porches in front of their shops and to project roofless for the display of sign-boards over them. Such advertising contrivances are offensive to the eye. They are also a danger to the health of the people as the refuge which collects on the tops fosters mosquitoes and rats. Will the Municipality set the old town in order before proceeding with the planning of new prospects?

YOUR DREAMS GIVE YOU AWAY

(Continued from Page 19)

ment the patient's confidence has been won, he feels he can speak freely and produces this dream quite unconsciously, which gives the clue to his trouble. The more meaning a dream has, the more likely a person is to remember it.

Women Dream More

Children may have dreams tied up with their particular problems, such as family jealousy—like the little girl who says: "I don't like Mummy—I'm going to marry Daddy!" This is not really funny, it is caused by real jealousy, which is an enormous problem, and it is difficult to tell how deep such problems go in a child's mind. Their dreams are pictures of all the past in varying degrees, changing with each day's activities.

Women may dream more than men because they tend to have less satisfactory lives than men, more frustrating, with more unsatisfied needs. This creates more nervous tension and results in dreams.

Dreams are entirely unrelated to supper, whatever you eat before going to bed. But you can have an upset digestion in dreams—indigestion usually being caused by some upset in the first place. like an emotional disturbance.

It was Freud who first made a serious scientific and analytical study of dreams, and he likened a dream to a cartoon. To a young child a cartoon is just a picture of funny men, to an adolescent there is significance in what they are doing, and they suspect a further meaning. It means three things to an adult—the naive, childish picture of people doing things, plus political significance. So Freud's approach to dreams was as very elaborate cartoons, with a manifest and latent content—an obvious and symbolic meaning.

Dreams are like a movie show revealing what is happening in your inmost mind. Your desires, problems, conflicts, anxieties.

But though the interpretation of dreams has a long history, it is only now that the true significance of their meaning has been developed into a new branch of medical science.

The minister in the Highland hamlet had no more ardent admirer than old Jean. As he thundered forth denunciations of the sins of immorality, lying, drunkenness her amens were heartfelt.

One day he turned his attention to a habit of pipe smoking among the elder women.

Old Jean left the meeting firmly clutching her pipe.

"I can't do with preachers when they stop preaching and start meddling," he said.

* * * *

Proudly Mrs. Hobson showed some of her acquaintances over her new home.

"Is your husband a bibliomaniac? asked one visitor when shown into the library, where every book was a leatherbound edition de luxe.

The horses stated coldly at her questioner. He doesn't bibble. Not that he won't take a drop now and then with his meals if the rest do. But that's as far as he goes."

* * * *

During the spelling lesson the teacher asked one youngster to spell "N-a-n-a-n-a-n-a.

"B-a—" began the lad slowly. Then he went on. more briskly: "N-a-n-a-n-ana—"

"Don't you know how to spell it, Jimmy?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, miss," was the reply: "but I don't know when to stop."

* * * *

An old carrier was rambling along a country road one dark night. A large car approached from the opposite direction, and the driver dipped his glaring headlights to avoid dazzling the carrier.

"George," said the carrier to his companion, "we must return the compliment. Just blow out that offside candle."

* * * *

I must find another tailor. This one reads too much."

"Reads too much?"

"Yes. Every letter he writes to me begins. 'On going through my books....'"

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

1896

"....they (Europeans of Durban) pelted me with stones, brickbats and rotten eggs. Someone snatched away my turban, whilst others began to batter and kick me. I fainted and caught hold of the front railings of a house and stood there to get my breath. But it was impossible. They came upon me boxing and battering....."

—GANDHIJI ("My Experiments With Truth").

* * *

1946

"There was some attempt at mob violence last night when two score Europeans charged across the camp sight. An Indian resister alleged that he was slapped. Four Indian men and one Indian woman were taken to hospital following the affray at the camp.....After being released, Rev. Scott said that two Indian girls were struck.....The passive resisters, he said, made no attempt to retaliate....."

—Reuter report from DURBAN.

It was in South Africa that Indians, under the leadership of Gandhiji, launched the first non-violent struggle to uphold their national self-respect. That was the beginning of the present freedom movement. Will the climax, too, be staged in South Africa?

Fifty years have passed since Gandhiji upheld the tradition of Jesus on that Christmas night of 1896 by allowing himself to be beaten and kicked and abused and spat at without retaliation, without rancour or hatred. He was given an opportunity to prosecute his assailants but he refused.

It was in Durban on that night that he found a weapon, stronger and more effective than bombs or bullets—the power of non-violent resistance. Later, by the use of the same weapon, he was to shake the foundations of an empire, the greatest empire in human history.

Fifty years have passed since the Europeans of Durban lynched a frail little Indian barrister for the "crime" of demanding equal civic rights for his people. During these fifty years, the world has changed in many ways. Two world wars have been fought and revolutions have changed the face of many countries—Russia, England, Turkey, China. Mighty empires, like that of the Czars, have crumbled into dust. Monarchs have been dethroned and crowns and crowned heads have rolled in the dust. Dictators have come and gone, new tyrannies have risen and been laid low by the power of the people. Old dynasties, old superstitions, old values of life, the old code of morality—they are no more. Science and the upsurge of the people the world over have brought about a fundamental change not only in the physical shape of things but in the very thinking of the people. The Divine Right of Kings, the dictatorship of the Priest class, the overlordship of the feudal aristocracy, the racial arrogance of imperialists are no longer tolerated in this century of the Common Man.

Whoever disregards this supreme fact of history shall pay the price for his blind ignorance. Hitler paid for it with his life and the shattering of his dream of world conquest. So did Mussolini. So did the jingoes and militarists of Japan. And so will the arrogant, stupid, uncivilized Europeans of Africa—if they continue in their mad desire to deny equality to Indians and Negroes. They can beat a few Indians, they can lynch a few Negroes, they can burn the tents of the passive resisters. But,—the poor deluded, pathologically obsessed fools!—they CANNOT stem the tide of history.

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"India Divided"

Whatever the result of the present political parleys in New Delhi, the issue—Divided India or United India?—still remains alive and unsolved. Indeed, the more heat and passion are introduced in the controversy, the more blurred becomes the real issue. Whether the Congress and the League finally decide to jointly function in an interim 'National' government or not, sooner or later one day this issue will have to be decided. And one can only hope that it will be decided not by a bloody argument but in an atmosphere of tolerance and mutual goodwill, both parties weighing the pros and cons of the issue, without loss of temper—or life!

Towards such a cool and dispassionate analysis of the situation, Babu Rajendra Prasad's INDIA DIVIDED (Hind Kitabs, Bombay, Price Rs. 10/8) makes a distinct contribution. Reflecting the mellow personality of its author, the book is marked by a scholarly rather than a sectarian, persuasive rather than polemic, approach. A few other books—e.g. Maulana Tufail Ahmad's MUSALMANON KA RAUSHAN MUSTAQBIL in Urdu and Ashok Mehta and Achyut Patwardhan's COMMUNAL TRIANGLE—have no doubt dealt with the same subject but Rajen Babu's work is informed by a more temperate spirit, greater willingness to see the other party's viewpoint, and has a wider perspective. Moreover it is more up-to-date in dealing with the different schemes of partition, and the second and enlarged edition contains an addendum which surveys the events right up to April of this year. Another distinctive feature of the work which I noticed both on my first and second reading, is that it views the situation not merely from the political angle, but gives due consideration to the cultural and social basis of Indian unity.

Not the most rabid Muslim Leaguer however much he might disagree with Rajen Babu's conclusion in favour of a unified India, can complain that he has not given the case for Pakistan a full 'hearing' in his book. Indeed, he devotes several pages to quotations from F. K. Durrani's 'The Meaning Of Pakistan' which is regarded by many Leaguers including Mr. Jinnah to be the best exposition of the League demand for a separate Muslim state. Then he describes in the fullest possible details all the different sihemes of partition formulated by League leaders or theoreticians. Nor is he opposed to Pakistan on any grounds of blind sentiment—India has been one and MUST remain one, or that Mother India cannot be cut into little pieces—or of Akhand Hindustan chauvinism. He is no Hindu Mahasabhite and irrational country worship has no place in his argument.

"The object of partition", he says "is to have separate Muslim and Hindu States—just as national states were created after the first World War in Europe—so that both Muslims and Hindus may have an opportunity in their respective States to develop their cultural, spiritual, economic and political life in accordance with their genius and shape their own future destiny. There is no need to quarrel with this object—if it can be attained." But, says Rajen Babu, "The Hindu and Muslim populations are so spread and inter-mingled with each other that it is impossible to have a homogenous State of either the Hindus or the Muslims in any part of the country without a considerable minority of the other community in it. Hindu and Muslim States created especially and openly on the basis of the religion of the majority of their inhabitants are bound to become what are called national states of Hindus and of Muslims....

The desire expressed by the League to have separate national States of Mussalmans is not even 6 years old, and, as we shall see, cuts across the history of more than as many hundred years."

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Seven Pillars Of Unity

He then goes on to discuss this historical basis of unity in detail:

1. RELIGION: "It is true that that the Hindus and Mussalmans follow different religions and that their social life derives from these religions .....But in some of the most fundamental things the differences among them are no greater than they are among followers of faiths going under one comprehensive name. The austere simplicity of the inside of a Muslim mosque with only prayer mats and water pots contrasts with the decorated images and paraphernalia of the inside of a Hindu temple no more than the inside of Protestant Church with nothing but seats for the worshippers and a pulpit for the preacher contrasts with the magnificent decoration and image and painting and candle and what not of the Roman Catholic Church..... Apart from outward signs and symbols, rites and ceremonies, forms and exercises of religion and worship, people have known philosophers of both faiths who have dived deep into the mysteries of life and death and life after death, and who have proclaimed the same faith in the Oneness of God, the immortality of the Soul, the ephemeral character of all material things, and the eternal value of things spiritual. The vedantic philosophy of the Hindus and the Sufism of the Muslims,.....have tended to converge towards a single point."

2. SOCIAL LIFE: "The influence exerted by the Hindu on Muslim social life and custom and vice versa was no less remarkable.....There is a close similarity in the ceremonies and rites of both Hindus and Mussalmans.....In a village where both Hindus and Mussalmans live.....it is a common experience to see a real and genuine friendship and neighbourliness established and a Hindu as unabashedly call a Muslim neighbour as 'bhai' or 'chacha' or 'kaka' as a Muslim does a Hindu neighbour.

3. DRESS: "Among the lower strata of society and the poorer people there is not much difference and similarly among the people more or less at the top of the social ladder there is not much difference.....No foreigner could notice a difference between the Indian costume of a Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru,.....or Kumar Ganganad Sinha, President of the Bihar Hindu Mahasabha, and that of Nawab Mohamad Ismail or Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman, shining lights in the Muslim League....."

4. LANGUAGE: "In northern India there is one language that is understood and spoken by both Hindus and Mussalmans.....what can and ought to be justly claimed as a common heritage of both Hindus and Mussalmans.....Language differs from area to area and not from community to community. Thus Bengali is the language of both Hindus and Musalmans of Bengal. So is Gujarati of Gujarat and Punjabi of the Punjab....."

5. ART: "It is hard to imagine that Hindu architects and skilled artisans had absolutely no hand in the building of the Taj or that Muslim workers had nothing to do with the building of Hindu temples built during the Muslim period..... specialists in architecture have pointed out the special features representing a combination of Hindu and Muslim art in some of the most famous pieces of architecture of the Muslim period'.... Modern Indian music.....is a structure of Hindu and Muslim contribution....."

6 ONE COUNTRY: "India is one whole country designed by nature.. irrespective of who ruled and what were the administrative or political divisions of the country, the Hindus have never conceived of India as comprising anything less than what we regard as India today.....the Mussalmans also never treated or thought of any part of present day India as anything but a part and parcel of India....."

7. ONE HISTOIY ".....The Revolt of 1857 against the British was a joint enterprise of Hindus and Muslims who had both rallied round Bahadur Shah.....During the years immediately following the Revolt of 1857 Muslims came in for a great deal of repression at the hands of the British Government.....with their long historical background, the reaction of the Mussalmans against outside interference of the British was great. Such pressure from without is probably the largest single factor in the process of national evolution'.....and no wonder all these have combined in forging an Indian nation."

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National Education

With the country steadily—though not as speedily as one wishes—advancing towards freedom, the problems of cultural rehabilitation should assume greater importance than the political controversies. A century and half of foreign rule has arrested our natural cultural development and created complexes which will take a long time and much patient effort to resolve. The problem of replacing the soulless bureaucratic system of education (devised originally for no higher objective than to produce clerks) with a new system of national system which is rooted in the cultural traditions of the soil and takes into account the social and economic needs of the people, is one that deserves immediate priority on the files of the National Government—if and when it comes into being.

Meanwhile, it is important that the lines on which a national system of education will be evolved should be formulated after discussions among educationists, psychologists, social workers and leaders of thought and opinion. Nor should the students—who after all, are the ones who feel most acutely the sore spots of the present system—be kept out of such discussions. Indeed, judging from the resolutions passed at the Nagpur session of the All-India Students' Federation—one of the two largest associations of students in India—they are ahead of all other groups in having a clear-cut idea of what they want in a plan of educational reconstruction. This is what they have to say on the various relevant issues involved and one cannot but endorse their appeal to the popular ministries for "a square deal for teachers and students":—

REMOVE IMPERIALIST INFLUENCE: "Full civil liberties to students. Release of all student detenus and political prisoners. Ban on the entry of police and C.I.D. into educational institutions. The practice of demanding undertakings from students that they will not take part in political activities, which is common in some provinces especially in Government institutions, must be abolished. .. All traces of anti-Indian racialism and glorification of British Empire-builders in Indian teaching and text-books must be removed.... Oath of allegiance to the British Crown which students joining the University Officers Training Corps (U.O.T.C.) have to take and all similar oaths must be abolished immediately."

ROOT OUT CORRUPTION: "....free the university governing bodies and school and college managements from clique rule by reactionary elements, and by vested interests who use the power of money and official backing to control governing bodies and even attempt to turn these institutions into profit-making concerns....Text-book committees must be freed from the influence of publishing concerns and must consist of representatives of teachers and educationists to ensure that selection and change of text-books is governed by the interest of education and not by profit motives."

STUDENT DEMOCRACY: "Fully democratic student unions without any interference by authorities.... Governing bodies of Universities and other educational institutions must allow the representatives of students to put before them the views of the students on all matters concerning their interests before final decisions are taken...."

EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT: "New schools and colleges must be opened to cope with the increasing number of students and to lessen the collossal overcrowding in the existing educational institutions ....Pending the opening of such new colleges and schools the shift system with adequate increase in staff must be introduced....The highest priority must be given to engineering, technical, commerce and agricultural colleges and schools.... to medical colleges and to teachers' training institutions (without which no large scale expansion of education will ever be possible)..... Facilities for vocational training of all kinds must be increased....Special encouragement must be given for the opening of evening schools and colleges for the students who are forced to seek employment before they have finished their studies....Each linguistic area should have at least one university..

EXAMINATIONS: Inquiry committees including more representatives of teachers and educationists should be appointed immediately to go into the existing system of examinations and detention, which is open to grave criticism. Representatives of student organisations must be allowed to place their views before such committees.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: Immediate steps, such as preparing text-books, must be taken to introduce the mother tongue as the compulsory medium of instruction in all stages upto university graduation, as early as possible.

FOR OUR PREMIER'S ATTENTION

There are so many grievances which need to be redressed by our popular Ministry—e. g., military vehicles running top-speed on crowded roads without any sort of war emergency, high rates of milk, etc.

But here I refer to a very grave matter—the Police firings at Worli, and the deaths that resulted therefrom, have greatly perturbed me and a great many others like me. Firing, lathi-charging and tear-gassing are common methods of a bureaucratic and alien Government. No people's Government should resort to them unless faced with an armed force of considerable magnitude.

Bloodshed is a very dangerous thing. It is like a tiger tasting blood. And in the past the Police had practice in that. But I was shocked to see the popular Ministry use such methods, and believe me there are hundreds of other Congress-minded citizens who feel the same.

A CITIZEN
(Vile Parle)

Humorous Skit

The Dear Boys!

By Susheela Misra

It is very gratifying to note that to-day's young man is taking ever-increasing interest in his personal appearance.

Hitherto hair-styles, facial make-up and eternally changing fashions of dress were supposed to be purely women's interests and ware, therefore, confined to Women's Magazines and Corners. One need not be surprised if, ere long, papers and journals justly start reserving a page for men only—i.e. for the men to discuss new vogues in male coiffures, costumes and make-up. In fact, the purpose of this essay is to stress the crying need for such magazines and columns.

Gone for ever are the days when uncombed hair, unkempt beard, and indifferent dressing were regarded as signs of manliness. College-boys, who formerly dared to fish out little pocket-combs in quiet nooks and corners only, now boldly whisk out big hair-combs and brushes right in the class-rooms and theatres. Beards are now much frowned upon. Moustaches, if any, are hardly perceptible. The principle is that imperceptible moustaches are the handsomest.

* * * *

As for dresses, life has become more colourful since the youngmen overcame their shyness for colours. Most of the gay hues which were hitherto woman's monopoly, are now being 'manhandled'. Shirts can be of any colourful stuff—printed, flowered or striped; coats can be of any of the rainbow colours; neck-ties can put to shame any [illegible] butterfly in sheer colour-[illegible]. Matching shoes—leathery, [illegible] embroidered—are in great [illegible] "Mischief", "Gardenia", "Him[illegible]quet" and "Evening in Paris[illegible]ch masculine kerchiefs to[illegible] Whatever is good for t[illegible] good enough for the boys. So, you need not open your eyes wide or sniff incredulously if a group of young men passes by you, leaving in their wake nostrils piercing or pleasing aromas and fragrances!

Till recently, I was foolish enough to imagine that painted men must be either gigolos or third-rate film-stars. Two years ago, therefore, when for the first time I saw a young man with plucked eye-brows, cutexed nails and painted toes I naturally took him to be either of these. But I was told that he was a University-student (of a Degree-class) aspiring to learn dancing. Hence the make-up.

* * * *

Another happy feature about to-day's young man is that he has realized how his hair can afford him plenty of scope for the play of originality and display of aesthetic talents. Mark what the well-known "itinerant barber" Willis Cuttlers has observers recently:

"So many men are affecting hair-styles these days that they are only one wave away from a full-blown female hair-do, that barbers....seek more money for the added work involved. Walking through the railroad cars and getting a hind-view of the so-called males sitting in them, I picked out dozens of replicas of Frank Sinatra, as many of Van Johnson, and as many more of Veronica Lake—male-versions.

I suppose the day is not far-off when hair-nets, bandannas and Spanish combs will be worn by the dear boys."

Although in most points of fashion the 'dear boys' are just copying the examples set by us, there is one matter in which we have to admit defeat. Giving the devil his due, we must frankly grant the fact that the boys have stolen a march over us in the matter of dress—fashions....We are all aware of the fact that copying Western fashions is a sign of advanced civilization and high refinement! So, we have tried our best to import these noble fashions. But unfortunately; though some of our sisters have succeeded wonderfully in this imbibing process, the majority lags behind. For instance, we have not yet had the guts to discard our traditional saris for the streamlined and more economic Western frocks.

* * * *

But look at our "dear boys" again! A few may be stupidly, clinging to their old-fashioned dhotis, pyjamas, kurtas or ackhans, the majority, however, has become adaptible, advanced and civilized enough to remain encased in full-suits throughout the greater part of the day. Through Winter and Summer, day in and day out, they pant and pers[illegible] out of their handsome [illegible] The perspiration and unea[illegible] trifles compared to the sm[illegible] faction of feeling and being "civilized" Even if their necks [illegible] be swimming in sweat, the label[illegible] civilisation (i.e., neck-ties) clung[illegible] them affectionately and vice versa[illegible]

What if prickly heat may be itch[illegible] and burning them all over their [illegible] dies? The vest or double-breas[illegible] coat are simply not removed. "All[illegible] civilization's sake" is their noble cr[illegible] With martyr-like powers of end[illegible] ance, they keep their burning fe[illegible] encased in furnace-like but fashion[illegible] able shoes. The meed for his mar[illegible] tyrdom is in being called "up-to-date[illegible] and in this single complement, they[illegible] feel amply rewarded.

* * * *

As a result of this all-round improvement in the young man's "personal" perspective, there is a crying need for Men's Fashion Magazine's and Corners—where the young man can freely exchange notes and ideas about latest styles in hair, dress and face. The other day I luckily stumbled upon a very edifying article by a gentleman (a very great writer too incidentally!) in which he has described a new pink-dress, a novel innovation of his. He says that his friends got so interested in this lovely thing that the whole day both in the office and in the Club they talked of nothing else.

I daresay that by now everyone is convinced of the sore need for Masculine Fashion journals. What about refreshingly original sartorial vogues like tissue trousers, velvet vests, printed pants, satin shirts, chiffon coats, taffeta ties and—the crowning glory—a tiny Khaddar cap to cover the multitude of sins underneath?

New Materials For Home Construction

Science is about to invade house and home on a scale larger than ever. The U.S. Government's program aiming at millions of new family homes within the next few years has spurred the development and testing of a host of new building materials and equipment. Mass production of those which prove themselves will make them available soon in other lands.

Research is being carried out at an unprecedented rate; new products have been designed, old ones improved, and scientific advances, such as radio frequency heating, facilitate the construction of pre-fabricated houses.

Great strides along more conventional lines have been made in roofing, panelling, and insulating material. Alumium especially has found a larger field of use. Aluminum foil insulation is available in several types, all easy to install, long-lasting, and possessing a high degree of heat reflection. Aluminum backed up with special fibre glass insulation and steel reinforcement makes new sheathing for outside walls.

Minimum Upkeep

Alminum awnings and Venetian blinds reportedly reduce heat by 75 per cent. polishing on one side reflects heat, a satin-finish on the other side prevents heat absorption. These non-corrosive blinds roll up and down at finger tip controls. Experiments under way aim at replacing stone and brick in outer walls with aluminum: aluminum spandrels, windows, and roofing appear more frequently in new constructions

Steel mills prepared new sizes of structural steel especially designed for construction of the one or two-family home. Flat, corrugated steel sheets, treated to eliminate the need for painting, afford inexpensive roofing. Similar advantages and long wear characterize another aluminumalloy sheet for roofing: processed under controlled heat and pressurewith bituminous compounds, pulverized slate and mica, it requires a minimum of upkeep cost.

Plastics also are invading new houses in force. With ready-built bath room and kitchens: with flooring in one piece and integrated with the ceiling of the lower floor: and with a cement of plastic bonding agents replacing the ancient nail.

Glass Bricks For Houses

Glass, too, is capturing a more favorable spot among building materials. Glass blocks and bricks provide sheathing both for interior and exterior. For insulation, one of the new glass materials comes in slabs of light-weight glass fibres bonded into brick form. Sheets of similarly bonded glass fibre serve as sound absorbants in game rooms. Innumerable new combinations of asbestos and plywood can be adapted to the various needs of panelling, insulation boards, and partition walls.

Electronic power heating has advanced to a new industrial height in the construction of prefabricated houses. In one of the mid-western factories, the veneers of the wood panels are being joined with thermo-setting glues and the application of high frequency power. High frequency heat for the fabrication of laminated girders for heavy construction work and the preheating of plastic panels are being tested.

For the kitchen, an electric flour mill and a pump-and-sink unit have been developed in the experimental workshop of the Tennessee Valley Authority, one of the great public power developments in the United States. The pump-sink cabinet, especially designed for farmhouses, eliminates the need for a pump house. The one-unit outfit contains a kitchen sink with faucets, a pressure tank, a motordriven pump, and pipe fittings for the bath room.

And to top the list of new gadgets for the kitchen, a new type of orange squeezar automatically drops the rind into the garbage can after the juice has been pressed out.

Synthetic Lumber

Synthetic lumber, accepted recently by the U.S. Patent Office and designed for covering ship decks, might soon find use in new homes and old ones. In ship-building, planks of teakwood, white oak or yellow pine traditionally cover the steel-deck-plates, providing the "tars" with an everlasting supply of flooring to be scrubbed. The plastic would do away with all these woods.

Formed of a mass of coarse vegetable fibres, such as pineapple, coconut or sisal, it is bonded into a web with fibres of cotton or rayon. An alcohol solution of formaldehyde resin is applied under pressure and heat to effect polymerization. The finished planking can be manufactured in almost any width, is said to be more than twice as durable as teak, and has a tensile strength of more than 10,000 pounds per square inch. It will char only under a hot flame and will not shrink even under prolonged water treatment.

A man telephoned a hardware store to order a scythe.

"Size?" asked the assistant who took the call.

"Not size," the man replied. "Scythe."

"Yes, yes, I can hear you," said the salesman. "What size?"

"No, no, no," the customer yelled. "Not size, but scythe—SCYTHE. You know what a scythe is, don't you? A grass cutter."

The next day a delivery man appeared at the customer's house with a glass cutter.

"You may now change your butcher"

(Courtesy "News Chronicle")

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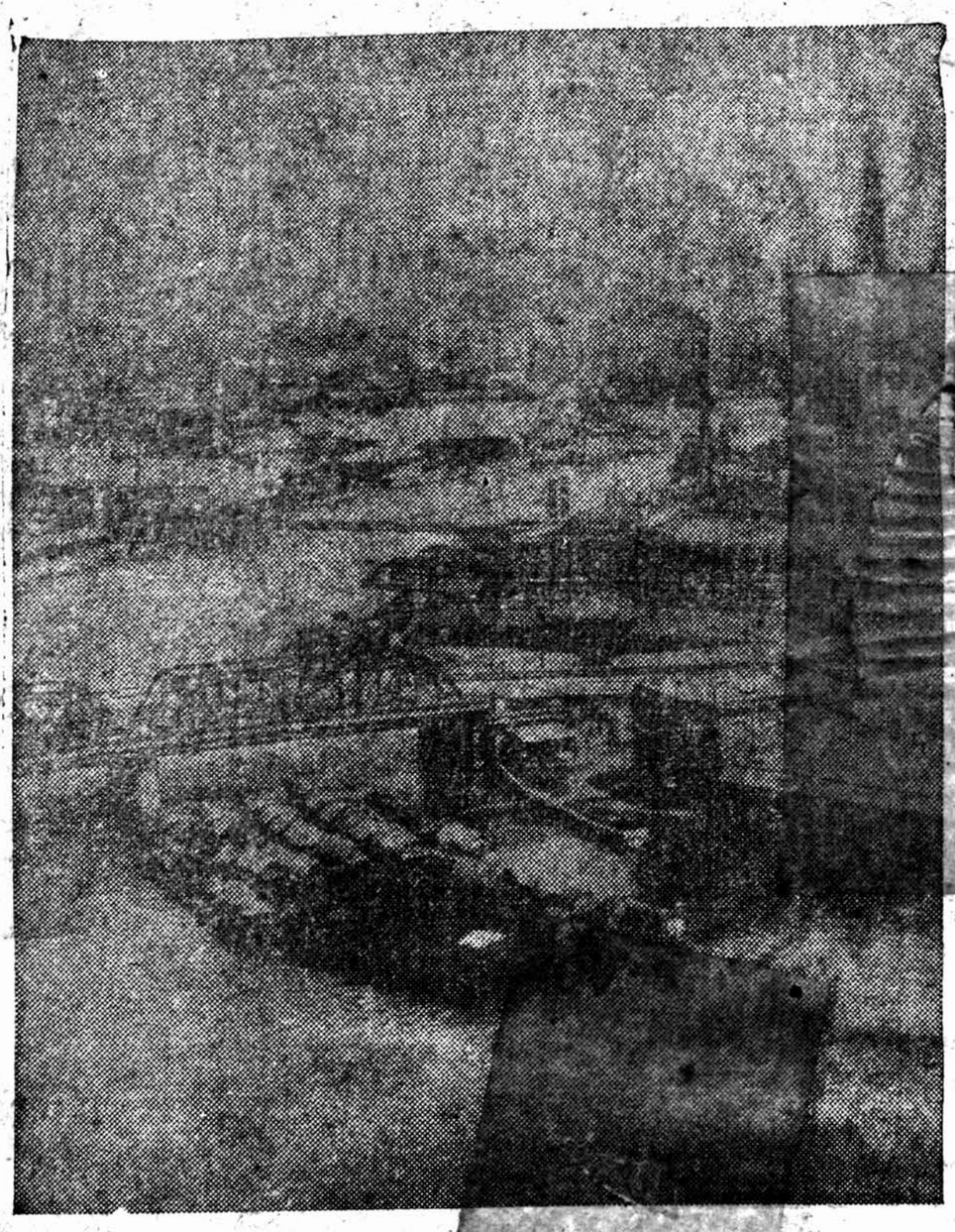
On July 4

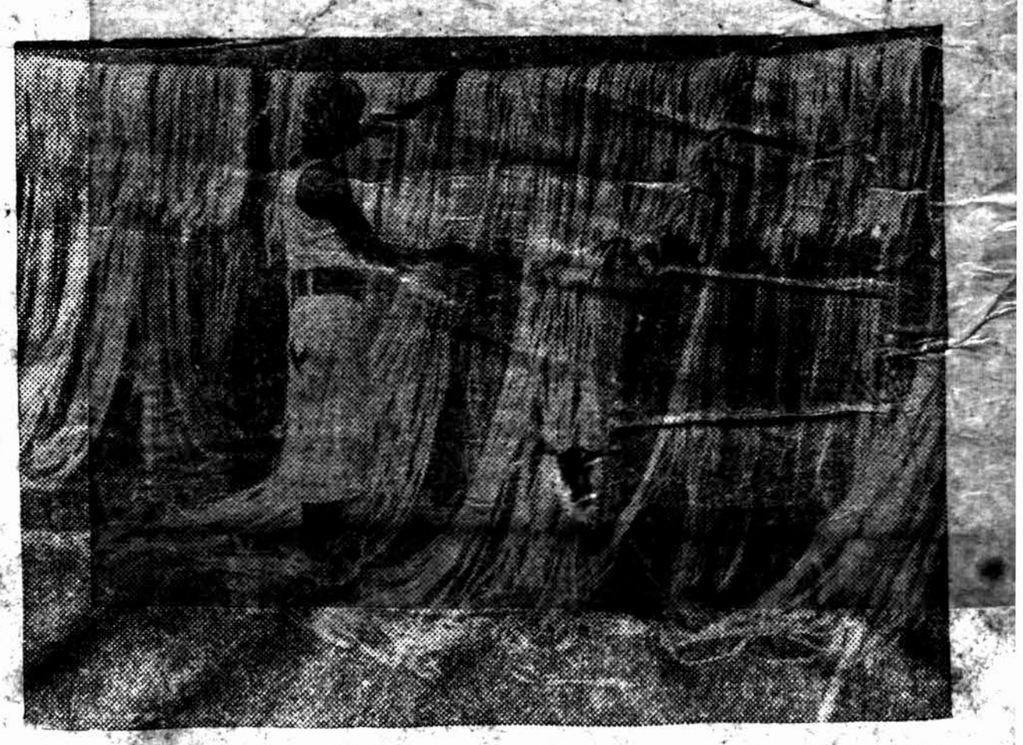
Philippines Become An Independent State

(Story on Page 5)



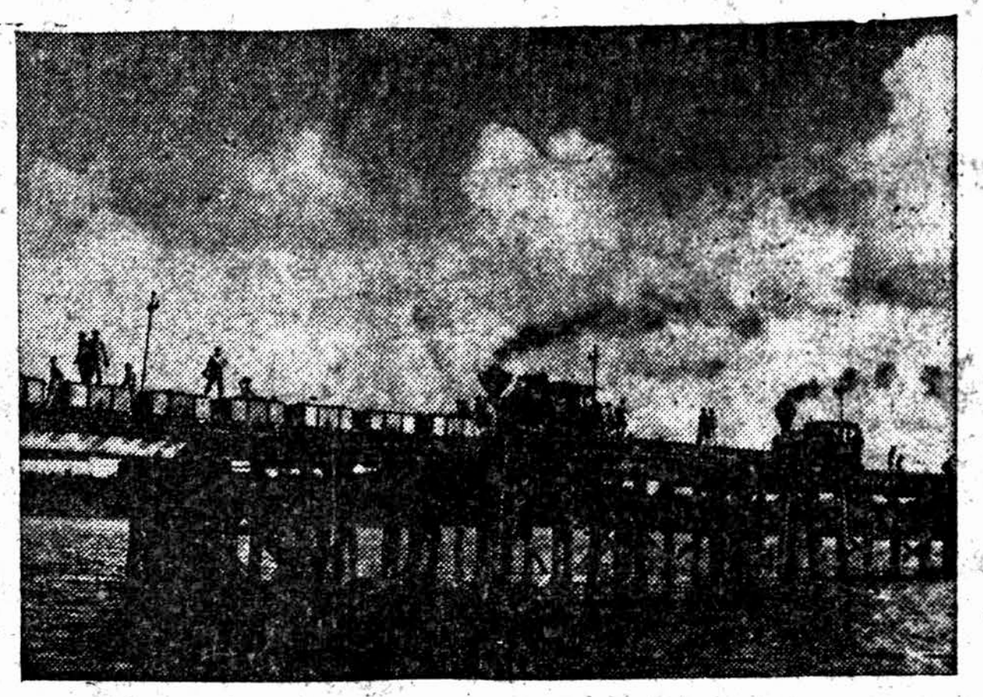
The Pasig River, which winds through the heart of Manila, carries much small shipping.

The late President Roosevelt s... ...ngs-McDuffie Act in 1934 granting th... ...endence.



Drying Manila hemp at Jolo—a Moro is adjusting it on the line.

Tiny cocoanut farm on Luzon, with a Filipino woman doing her wash in a jungle stream.



Iron ore being hauled out to the pier at Larap-Mambulao, Camarines Norte, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

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